The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

A Magnificent Military Pageant on the Soil of the Old Dominion.

Grand Review of Seven Divisions of the National Army by Gen. McClellan.

The President, Heads of Departments, Distinguished Strangers, and Thirty Thousand Other Spectators on the Ground.

Fine Appearance of the Men and Their Enthusiasm.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EASTERN SHORE.

Complete Success of Gen. Lockwood's Expedition.

Dispersion of a Rebel Camp of Three Thousand at Drummondstown.

The Inhabitants Flocking to the Union Standard.

How the Rebels at Richmond Received the News of the Capture of Slidell and Mason.

Two Rebel Batteries on the Tennessee River Shelled Out.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

THE SLIDELL AND MASON CASE.

No new aspect of the Slidell and Mason case is presented. Our Government has expressed no formal opinion on the subject, because there has been no occasion therefor. Any diplomatic correspondence on the subject must be initiated by the English Government, after the Captain of the *Trent* has reported his case. It is a mistaken view to suppose that England could, under any circumstances, demand the release of the prisoners, as the question involved is not the guilt of the parties, but the rightfulness of their capture. If SLIDELL and MASON were citizens of a foreign Power, their release might be demanded if their seizure were not in accordance with international law; but the English Government will not undertake to come between this Government and its own subjects, no matter how possession is obtained of the latter.

THE GRAND REVIEW—A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY—FOUR MILES OF TROOPS.

The grand review to-day was witnessed by, it is supposed, from twenty to thirty thousand spectators. As no passes were required it was free to everyone who could procure a conveyance, or who chose to walk, the distance being about eight miles by the route which they were obliged to take. The roads were guarded the entire distance, so that civilians without written permission could not diverge from the prescribed limits of travel. A number of carriages broke down, and several persons were seriously injured, besides other minor casualties.

GEN. MCCLELLAN, with his Staff, left his headquarters at half-past 9 this morning, escorted by Maj. BARKER'S McClellan's Dragoons, who made their first appearance as a squadron, and also the Second and Fifth Regiments of the United States Cavalry.

The President and Cabinet, together with the foreign Ministers and ladies, likewise proceeded at an early hour to the review ground at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Just previous to the review, a salute was fired from fifteen batteries of artillery. The spectators witnessed the display from Mansion Hill and vicinity. The divisions, seven in number, when in position, occupied a semi-circle of about four miles, a dense body of all arms of the service.

Gen. MCCLELLAN and Staff, in company with the President and Secretaries CAMERON and SEWARD, all on horseback, rode rapidly along the line, meeting with continuous and enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers. Subsequently this distinguished party returned, and taking a prominent position, the divisions passed in review at half-past one. They moved in the following order, by battalion closed by mass:

GEN. CALL'S DIVISION.
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. HEINTZELMAN'S DIVISION.
Seven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. SMITH'S DIVISION.
Ten regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. FRANKLIN'S DIVISION
Twelve regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

GEN. BLENKER'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Two batteries.
DICKEYY'S regiment of mounted riflemen.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER'S DIVISION.
Thirteen regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
Two regiments of cavalry.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S DIVISION.
Eleven regiments of infantry.
Three batteries.
One regiment of cavalry.

making a total of 76 regiments of infantry, 17 batteries and seven regiments of cavalry, perhaps in all about 70,000 men, forming only a portion of the army on the Potomac.

The time occupied in passing was three hours, the divisions in order returning to their respective encampments to guard against any possible surprise. While the divisions were forming the pickets on the outposts had been considerably strengthened.

This was the largest body of troops ever before reviewed on this Continent. They were fully equipped, and in every way supplied, with forty rounds of cartridges. Every division was accompanied by ambulances, so that every branch of the service might be represented. The general appearance of the troops, and their movements, elicited the highest commendations from all observers.

ACCIDENTS OF THE REVIEW.

Near the close of the review, Col. TAYLOR, of the New-York Thirty-third, accompanied by the surgeon of the regiment, while riding at a high speed over the review grounds, ran into a private with their horses. The private was stricken down and almost instantly killed. The surgeon was thrown from his horse, and was so badly injured that he died within an hour. Col. TAYLOR was ordered into close custody by Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Gen. MCDOWELL'S horse became entangled in a wire fence on the ground, and in his effort to get him released the General was thrown and was slightly injured.

THE PRENTICE RECEPTION—MORE SPEECHES.

Other speeches were made last night at the reception given to GEORGE D. PRENTICE. Besides those reported this morning, Secretary CAMERON being again called upon, reiterated the sentiments he had previously uttered in reference to accepting the services of any persons in the South who might offer, and putting arms into their hands.

He was followed by Secretary SMITH, who disavowed such a policy, and stated that it was not the policy of the Administration. He said that, with our greater numbers, great credit, powerful navy, and the righteousness of our cause, we could conquer the rebellious States without resorting to such a policy as was suggested by Mr. CAMERON.

ROBERT J. WALKER and Senator MCDOUGAL followed, and in their remarks indorsed the conservative view taken by Secretary SMITH.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT ROYAL.

Maj. Z. K. PANGBORN, bearer of dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN and Commodore DUPONT, arrived to-day. The dispatches contain details of news, much of which appeared in the TIMES correspondence from Port Royal, published this morning.

LATE FROM WINCHESTER.

A loyal Virginian, from Frederick County, reached this city to-day, having left Winchester six days since. He reports that all the free colored men in Frederick County are being pressed into the rebel service as fast as they can be found and taken, and that they are imprisoned in the jail at Winchester until a sufficient number are got together, and are then forwarded to Manassas Junction to work on the fortifications in that vicinity, or perform other service as they are required. Every able-bodied man under fifty years of age was being seized and put into the ranks, and, so far as he was able to learn, there had been no exception to this. He speaks of a Quaker named DENNY, who was notified to appear at headquarters and take up arms. He refused to obey the summons, and a guard was sent to bring him in. He was brought before a military court, and was there asked the grounds of his refusal. He replied that he was loyal to the United States Government, and as a member of the Society of Friends, was opposed to war. He was told that he would make friends by going into the Confederate service, and would, without doubt, obtain a position of rank and good pay. He replied that he was opposed to the Confederate Government from principle, and that every dollar he received from the Confederate Government would burn in his pocket, and that he would not touch a dollar of it. It was apparent that he would be useless as a soldier—expressing himself as boldly as he did—and he was assigned to the disagreeable duty—under compulsion—of seeking out the free negroes of the country about, to have them impressed into the service.

Gen. (formerly Col.) JACKSON, who commanded the rebel troops at Harper's Ferry in May last, was in command at Winchester. He brought with him his brigade from Manassas, estimated at 5,000, independent of PENDLETON'S battery of artillery. He was busily engaged in fortifying Winchester, and TURNER ASHBY, with his force of cavalry, was encamped between Charlestown and Halltown, on the railroad, five or six miles south of Harper's Ferry. The publication of the list of killed and wounded at the battle of Bolivar has been suppressed by the rebel authorities. The railroad cars only run from Winchester to Charlestown. The following is a list of some of the prices at Winchester a week since: Coffee, 75 cents a pound; brown sugar, (no white to be had.) 25 cents; salt, $8 per bushel. Meat and flour were plenty—the former selling at from $4 50 to $6 a barrel.

GEN. BUTLER ARRIVED.

Gen. BUTLER arrived to-night, on business connected with his expedition.

LIGHT-HOUSES TO BE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Capt. DUPONT is to reëstablish the lights on the Southern coast, as far as he has the apparatus to do so, and as rapidly as circumstances will admit, and their safety is insured. He does it under the authority of the Treasury Department, which has the supervision of the light-houses. The lights at Port Royal are especially needed, in view of the reopening of that port by our fleet. The light-house apparatus and buoys at that point were found safely stowed away in the Beaufort Arsenal.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

for the District of Columbia, will hold its next term on Monday next. The docket is the heaviest that has ever been known. It includes nine murder cases, and horse stealing beyond all precedent.

IMPORTANT FROM BALTIMORE.

Miller's Hotel Seized by the Provost-Marshal—The Mail Arrangements of the Rebels Interfered with.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Somewhat of a sensation was produced this morning, in the western section of the city, by the Provost Marshal sending a large force of Police to Miller's Hotel, corner of German and Paca streets, and seizing the whole establishment and all its contents, including a large number of horses, the contents of the bar-room, safe and vault. The object of this movement is said to be to prostrate the mail arrangements of the rebel sympathizers here. It is supposed that from this hotel there has been regular communication kept up with teams to West River and thence to Virginia. The proprietors of the hotel have not been suspected generally, and are regarded as loyal men; but it is supposed that certain employes or lodgers have been receiving and transmitting letters forward to secessia. A number of letters were seized, but have not yet been examined. Two parties, WM. HART and JOHN EARL, were arrested. The nature of the evidence against them is not known.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

Lieut. Worden Released by the Rebels—Excitement Relative to the Capture of Mason and Slidell—Roanoke Island Abandoned.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 19, } *via* BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20. }

A flag of truce to-day, from Norfolk, brought down Lieut. WORDEN, who was taken as bearer of dispatches and imprisoned some time at Montgomery, at the breaking out of the rebellion. He has been exchanged for Lieut. SHARP, of the rebels, who was taken at Hatteras Inlet, and has recently been confined on the frigate *Congress*, at Newport's News.

Lieut. WORDEN states that the intelligence of the arrest of MASON and SLIDELL caused great excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced in the prospect of retaliation by England.

The Confederate Congress met at Richmond on the 18th, inst., without a quorum.

The *Spaulding* and revenue cutter *Corwin* have arrived from Hatteras Inlet. No troops came up on the *Spaulding*.

A rebel steamer made a reconnoissance of the Inlet the day before the *Spaulding* returned.

A contraband from Roanoke Island reported that two regiments from Georgia and South Carolina had abandoned Roanoke Island, blown up a battery, and gone home.

The rebels are strengthening their main battery at Sewell's Point, anticipating an attack.

A Regiment of Cavalry for Gen. Wool—The Supposed Destination of the Troops at Annapolis—Gen. Butler's Command—The Union Element at Norfolk, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

A regiment of cavalry will be added to Gen WOOL'S command within the next few days, and it is said that other reinforcements will follow quite equal to the wants of the Commanding General.

There are at Annapolis twelve or fifteen thousand men awaiting transportation. Their destination is not known, though the current opinion is that they are designed to reinforce Gen. SHERMAN in South Carolina, under Gen. BURNSIDE. Another, and, I think, more probable report, gives them quite another destination.

Gen. BUTLER'S newly raised command is about to sail, but its destination is equally a secret. It is understood that Gen. B. is desirous of exchanging, for a single season, the rugged climate of New-England for a more genial one further South. Perhaps he will confine himself to no particular degree of latitude, but will call at several places. It will be telling nothing not accessible to the whole public if I state that a feature of his expedition is a large number of old vessels laden with stones, probably to be sunk in channels.

On the Eastern shore of Virginia, in Accomac and Northumberland Counties, a formidable Union force is gathering, particularly in the vicinity of Tangier Sound, Poquomoke Bay, where the rebels are said to have a force of about 2,000. This part of the Old Dominion is strongly tinctured with Unionism, and is a very rich agricultural region. It is not impossible that our troops may open extensive stores of forage and other supplies for our army in the field.

It has for some time been known that there exists a strong and formidable Union sentiment in Norfolk, and that it had taken the form of a Union League, which had regular meetings. It seems that Gen. HUGER, who, according to report, has stood in fear of its power, has finally undertaken to break up this combination. Several arrests have lately been made of suspected persons, who have been sent to Richmond and there imprisoned. The last flag of truce brought down about one hundred and fifty persons, nearly all Union people; some of them the families of the imprisoned men, the most suspected persons, whose riddance was more to be desired than their presence. I was told by several women whose husbands were imprisoned, that they were allowed to realize nothing from their effects, having been obliged to abandon everything and come away empty handed. Very few of the hundred and fifty had the means of paying their fare to Baltimore. While Gen. HUGER is carrying a high hand as relates to all suspected of Union sentiments, I am compelled to say that many things concerning his course that have come to my knowledge have been in the highest degree liberal, fair and courteous. In reply to an inquiry a few days since by an officer here, who, until this lamentable war, was on the most friendly terms with Gen. H., that officer gave the ready assurance that clothing or other articles for the comfort of our wounded or others held as prisoners could be forwarded by flag of truce, and he would continue the same to the destination at the usual express charges, which might be paid in Norfolk or at the place of delivery.

We are looking constantly for the arrival of prisoners from Richmond, in exchange for some forty who were sent to Norfolk a few days ago. The friends of Capt. RICKETTS confidently count on his release. He will be accompanied by his noble and true-hearted wife, who, on hearing the disaster that had befallen her husband—wounded and a prisoner—set out from Washington and drove to the rebel lines, and finally reached Richmond, where, amid the privations of a confinement more worthy of an uncivilized people than Virginians, she has nursed her sick and almost dying husband. I grieve to say that there are grave apprehensions for Capt. RICKETTS, his constitution having nearly broken down under his wounds and imprisonment. The Government will, of course, welcome his return from confinement with the promotion which he has so well earned, though it is doubtful whether he ever goes into the field again.

CITY REJOICINGS FOR THE VICTORY AT PORT ROYAL.

On motion of Mr. BOOLE, the Board of Aldermen on Monday last adopted resolutions relative to a public rejoicing for the victory gained by our navy at Port Royal. National salutes were to be fired from our public parks, flags were to be hoisted, and the various City bells were to ring out joyous peals. Yesterday was the day appointed for the jubilee. Owing, however, to the Board of Councilmen referring the matter to the Committee on National Affairs, to report on Thursday, Mr. BOOLE'S resolutions could not be fully carried out yesterday. A portion of the programme, though, was gone through. Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the well-known bell-ringer of Trinity Church, played the following tunes upon the bells of Trinity: "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," airs from "Child of the Regiment," "Home, Sweet Home," "Last Rose of Summer," "Evening Bells," "Star-Spangled Banner," airs by DE BERIOT, airs from "Fra Diavalo," and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." Flags were also displayed from the City Hall and other public buildings in the City. The original programme will be officially issued at an early day, when our citizens willh ave an opportunity to participate in the general rejoicings.

VIOLATION OF THE BLOCKADE.

ARREST OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE BARK WM. R. KIBBY.

The captain of the bark *Wm. R. Kibby*, seized on Tuesday for an alleged violation of the blockade, was arrested yesterday and taken to Police Headquarters, in Broome-street. The vessel was towed up to the City in the early part of the day, and upon its arrival, the first and second mates were also taken in charge by the police, and after having been conveyed to headquarters, and an examination had been made by the Superintendent, they were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses in the case. One of the mates has prepared a statement, consisting of a detailed account of the cruise of the bark, the discharge of her cargo at Brazos, and the shipping of a return cargo from the Rio Grande. It is believed that the evidence which the two mates can give relative to the voyage, the cargo, &c., will be sufficient to warrant a confiscation of the vessel and the freight contained in her.

THE EXPEDITION TO ACCOMAC.

The Rebel Force at Drummondtown Disbanded—Rebel Flags Disappearing and National Flags Appearing—Good Effect of Gen. Dix's Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Information received at headquarters this evening from Accomac County, Va., announces the disbanding of about 3,000 rebel troops who had been in camp near Drummondtown. As the expedition advanced, the rebel flags disappeared, and the Union citizens hoisted their flags, which had hitherto been concealed.

The proclamation of Gen. DIX had been scattered through the country, and when received in camp where the Union men had been drafted, and forced into the service, they rebelled, and the commanding officers were compelled to disband their whole force. The Secessionists said that the force coming against them was so great that they thought it folly to resist and the Union men met them with hearty cheers, and the greatest enthusiasm.

As far as the expedition had progressed, there was every evidence that a large majority of the people were opposed to secession, and the troops were hailed as their deliverers from tyranny and oppression. The people are suffering for many necessaries of life, and were rejoicing at the prospect of an early restoration of the trade and commerce with Philadelphia, on which they depended for a livelihood.

Information, received from Northampton County, warrants the belief that the rebels will also disband. They have destroyed bridges and felled trees across the roads, but the proclamation has given boldness to the Union men, and satisfaction to the people generally. All who are not loyal will be disarmed. Union men, who had fled into Maryland to prevent being forced into the militia, are returning to their homes.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Two Rebel Batteries Shelled on the Tennessee River—The Rebels Routed.

PADUCAH, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The gunboat *Conestoga* went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River yesterday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line. She threw one shell, which routed the rebels. Still further up another battery was discovered and engaged. The rebels were again routed, with a number killed. The *Conestoga* was but slightly damaged in the encounter. She returned to-day.

FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The *Journal's* Loudon, Laural County, Ky., correspondent emphatically denies the prevalent reports that the citizens of Loudon refuse to sell the Federal Government forage and ask exorbitant prices therefor; and also that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER had blockaded the Cumberland Gap by blasting rocks, &c.

REPORTED RETREAT OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Nov. 18.

A report reaches us, said to be on the authority of a Correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that the main force under Gen. THOMAS has fallen back to Danville, to meet a supposed movement of Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON in that direction. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER was there believed to have reinforced JOHNSON, &c., &c. Only military stupidity could believe that ZOLLICOFFER could have reinforced JOHNSTON, being utterly cut off from him by the burning of the railroad bridges behind him. ZOLLICOFFER was reported by runners to be falling back towards Knoxville, as well he might, for various bridges were burnt behind him, and an exasperated people forming camps and everywhere threatening an uprising. If THOMAS should press him in front, he is annihilated. He cuts down trees across the road, blows down hugh rocks into the passes, and retreats with all expedition into the interior. Gen. JOHNSON makes a feint of marching on Danville, to work a diversion in favor of ZOLLICOFFER, and to gain time in East Tennessee to rebuild bridges and send in reinforcements, and our General allows himself to be thus easily checkmated, and led into a false move. Innocent simplicity! discouraging stupidity! What will become of East Tennessee, if deserted now? But I hope there is some mistake about this intelligence. In justice to Gen. BUELL, I would say that if such a retreat has taken place, the order must have issued some days before his arrival here.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

One Hundred and Fifty Rebels Captured by Maj. Hough's Cavalry—Army Wagons Recovered.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Reliable information reached here to-day that our cavalry, under Maj. HOUGH, had overtaken and captured the rebels who seized our supply train near Warrensburgh on Monday last, and that a hundred and fifty prisoners were taken and the wagons recovered.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Capt. BURCHARD, with 24 men of JEMIESON'S regiment, attacked Capt. HAYES, with 150 men, at his residence, to-day, and succeeded in driving away, burning his house, and that of another man named GREGG, also a Captain in the rebel army. Capt. BURCHARD and Lieut. BOSTWICK were slightly wounded. The rebels had 50 killed and 8 wounded.

EFFECTS OF THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

The old persons have settled down on the counties of the Southwest since the retrograde movement of our army, and refugees are beginning to arrive again, driven home by the fear of being taken prisoners by the rebels, who are reposted to be again advancing.

Mr. GRANDLEY, of the State Convention, arrived here last night from Springfield, which place he left on Thursday last. He says a body of 3,000 of Gen. PRICE'S cavalry have made their appearance at Sarcoxie, and that foraging parties follow up the track of our receding army, plundering Union citizens, and renewing with impunity every species of outrage. He passed a train of wagons a mile long, containing Union refugees.

Another train of fifty wagons arrived here to-day.

Five prisoners were brought in to-day from Calloway County, the first fruits of an expedition which was sent to that County yesterday. These prisoners are charged with repeated outrages on Union men.

FOR PORT ROYAL.

The steamships *Delaware*. *Boston* and *Cosmopolitan*, of the New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. Line, have been chartered by Government for three months. They will immediately commence coaling. Their destination is said to be Port Royal, S. C. The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, lying at the foot of Canal-street, is now coaling and taking in provisions for Port Royal. She will also carry troops.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

Arrival of Two Regiments—Their Review on the Common, and Embarkation on the Constitution—Field and Staff Officers.

From Our Special Correspondent.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, BOSTON, Nov. 19, 1861.

This ship has been the centre of attraction during the day, and a continual stream of citizens has flowed down State-street to the foot of Long Wharf, to get an outside view of the great ship which is to take the troops of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER to the seat of war. Although very anxious to gratify the Boston public, Gen. BUTLER was obliged to have the ship leared of visitors at 12 o'clock, at which time the Mayor and City Council had finished their inspection of the vessel. It was the intention of Capt. FLETCHER to open the ship for the reception of the ladies in the evening, but the arrival of the troops prevented him from carrying out his design, and he published a card in the evening papers explaining the reasons of the change in the programme.

The head of the pier on Long Wharf, in the neighborhood of the steamer, has been piled up with an immense quantity of Commissary's stores for the supply of the expedition, and these have been going on board so long that one wonders at the capacity of the ship. But there is a limit to all space, and after taking in a full supply for 3,000 troops for thirty days, and storing away two regiments, numbering over 2,000 strong in her capacious between-decks, it is apparent that there will not be room for more than one or two more regiments, with their arms and accoutrements.

The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, Col. JONES, who commanded the famous Massachusetts Sixth, whose name will long be associated with Baltimore and the 19th of April, arrived this afternoon from Lowell, in company with the Ninth Connecticut, Col. CAHILL, and were reviewed on the Common by Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and his aids. The Twenty-sixth is really the original Sixth, having about one-half of its ranks made up of the brave fellows who fought their way so nobly to the seat of Government, when Washington was threatened by the traitors.

The Connecticut Ninth, which has also been encamped at Lowell, and came down as above stated, after the review marched down State-street to the steamer, filling that thoroughfare from the old State House to the end of Long Wharf. The sidewalks and available places along the route were thronged with Bostonians to witness their embarkation. The Ninth was mostly recruited in New-Haven, under the auspices of Gov. BUCKINGHAM, and go to make up the quota of troops from that State.

The Twenty-sixth made a very creditable and soldierly appearance. The Connecticut Ninth was also evidently composed of good fighting material, but marched without their arms, which have been received in cases on board the ship, and are to be supplied hereafter. The Division Quartermaster will probably send two propellers of about 1,000 tons each to carry the surplus stores of the expedition.

Gen. BUTLER has evidently not been idle an hour since he came home from the capture of the Hatteras forts. He visited the principal towns in Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, taking the stump, so to speak, and rallying around him the men who compose his present division. Besides the three regiments about to embark for their unknown destination at the South, on board the *Constitution*, there are two others partially filled up, which will soon be complete. Few men, besides Gen. BUTLER, could have accomplished so much in such a brief space of time.

The expedition will be under the charge of Col. EDWARD F. JONES, of Pepperell, who is senior officer. The Commissary is Capt. BUTLER, brother of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER. There are about thirty-five officers of the staff and line belonging to each regiment, making over one hundred officers attached to the three. When the whole three thousand men are on board, it will constitute the largest expedition, civil or military, which ever embarked in one vessel, perhaps in the history of the world.

By an order of Gen. BUTLER, the men and material to be received here must all be on board to-morrow, and the ship is to leave for Portland in the evening, where the Maine Eleventh, Col. SHEPLEY, and a quantity of artillery, is to be added to the present military outfit. To-morrow the men will be classified, and, with the officers, will be assigned to their quarters for the voyage. Purser POLHEMUS has his hands full in taking care of so many men and looking after the details of this vast expedition, but it is very evident that he is the right man in the right place. I shall write you fully of the trip to Portland, and of the final embarkation.

The following are the officers of the two regiments now on board the *Constitution*:

TWENTY-SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Colonel, Edward F. Jones, of Pepperell; Lieutenant-Colonel, A. B. Farr, of Lowell; Major, Josiah A. Sawtelle, of Lowell; Surgeon, Anson P. Hooker, of Cambridge; Assistant Surgeon, James G. Bradt, of Lowell; Chaplain, Chas. E. Babbidge, of Pepperell; Adjutant, George E. Davis, of Lowell; Quartermaster, James Monroe, of Cambridge. Company A—Captain, G. M. Dickerman, Lowell; First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Johnson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Willey, Lowell. Company B—Captain, E. S. Clarke, Groton; First Lieutenant, John S. Cooke, Groton; Second Lieutenant, Edward B. Hall, Groton. Company C—E. W. Thayer, Pawtucket; First Lieutenant, John A. Lynch, Easton; Second Lieutenant, Albert Tilden, Easton. Company D—Captain, Benjamin Warren, Lowell; First Lieutenant, William H. Lamson, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, Seth Bonney, Sterling. Company E—Captain, Wm. H. Chapman, Acton; First Lieutenant, Wm. F. Wood, Acton; Second Lieutenant, S. P. Blodgett, Acton. Company F—Captain, Thos. H. Annable, Cambridge; First Lieutenant, Edward Couty, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Yarrington, Lawrence. Company G—Captain, Henry C. Wilcox, Fall River; First Lieutenant, James Brady, Jr., Fall River; Second Lieutenant, J. B. Campbell, Fall River. Company H—Captain, Andrew B. Cood, Lowell; First Lieutenant, B. W. Frost, Lowell; Second Lieutenant, Ezekiel Eastman, Lowell. Company I—Captain, John Pickering, Lawrence; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Drew, Lawrence; Second Lieutenant, A. S. Badger, Milton. Company K—Captain, S. R. Fletcher, Wrentham; First Lieutenant, John T. Robinson, Boston; Second Lieutenant, Henry K. Oliver, Malden.

NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel, Thomas W. Cahill; Lieutenant-Colonel, Richard Fitz Gibbon; Major, Frederick Proye; Surgeon, Charles A. Gallagher, formerly of New-York City; Quartermaster, Wm. H. Harrall; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Mullins; Adjutant, Gordon Hall. Company A—Capt. Duffy, First Lieut. Williams; Second Lieut. Cogan. Company B—Capt. Garrey, First Lieut. Lawrence O'Brien, Second Lieut. Daniel Carroll. Company C—Capt. McCarten, First Lieut. John Healy, Second Lieut. John Shaw. Company D—Capt. Thomas C. Coats, First Lieut. John Clancy, Second Lieut. Moorehouse. Company E—Capt. James P. Hennessy, First Lieut. McKeon, Second Lieut. Sheridan. Company F—Capt. John Foley, First Lieut. John Carroll, Second Lieut. ——. Company G—Capt. Wright, First Lieut. Martin Burke, Second Lieut. John Clinton. Company H—Capt. Sawyer, First Lieut. Lawler, Second Lieut. Payne. Company I—Capt. Elliott M. Curtis, First Lieut. Charles S. Palmer, Second Lieut. Henry Cattenstroth. E. S.

THE CONSTITUTION NOT SAILED.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

The *Constitution* still remains taking in stores. The Ninth Massachusetts Light Battery joined the two regiments on board to-day.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Housatonic* was successfully launched this afternoon at the Navy-yard.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER MILLS.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

There was an explosion, at 10 o'clock this morning, at DUPONT'S mills, destroying three mills, killing three men, CHARLES MUHLEEIN, JOHN VIEIR, SAMUEL RUSSELL.

[*For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.*]

TRANSATLANTIC NEWS.

Arrival of the Saxonia and of the Mails by the Norwegian.

Terms of the New Tripartite Treaty between Great Britain, France and Spain.

Preparation for the Expedition to Mexico.

The French and Spanish Ready to Start.

Reception of the Seward-Lyons Correspondence.

What is Said of the Fortification Circular.

Views at Large of the American Question.

Another Letter from the Times' Correspondent.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Southampton on the 6th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The mails by the *Norwegian* at Portland, from Liverpool on the 7th, and calling at Londonderry on the 8th, have also been received.

The principal features of the news by these arrivals have been anticipated.

The following is a list of the specie brought by the *Saxonia*:

Knauth, Machod & Kuhne	$6,296	Amy & Heye	$10,006
Marcus & Baltzer	4,150	J. B. Sardy	1,623
Wm. Schall & Co	400	J. T. Boyd	19,047
Total			$41,516
B. Berend & Co	£8,700	Louis T. Famme	£1,500
Total			£10,200

Among the passengers by the *Saxonia* are Prince C. DE WREDE, from Moscow, and Count E. DE VALENTINO, from Trieste, officers respectively of the Russian and Austrian military service.

The *James Adger* arrived at Southampton on the 4th. Messrs. J. H. WOLFFE & Co., the shipping agents, have been employed to coal her and repair some damage which she sustained on her voyage from New-York. Her destination is believed to be the Mediterranean, to look after Confederate privateers in that sea.

The London *American* contradicts the story of spies employed in England by the American Government. It says: "The whole story is in keeping with the fabrication concerning the offers made to GARIBALDI and other European officers. We are fully aware of the origin of these slanders."

A letter from an officer of H. B. M. ship *Philomel*, on the West African Coast, says: "The American cruisers have all been recalled except one. I do not know (says the writer) what arrangements the Government have made, but our treaty is that there shall be at least eighty guns, whereas, there are at the present time only sixteen guns and one ship."

A prospectus has been issued of the Venezuela Cotton Company, with a capital of £200,000 in £5 shares. The object is gradually to cultivate a well known tract of land of about 236,400 acres, called Bolivar Estate, directly open to water carriage, and within 17 days communication with England.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* of Nov. 3, says: "That the Queen's speech at the opening of the Cortes will promise constitutional reform of the most liberal character."

The news published by some journals that a foreign Power was negotiating with Austria for the cession of Venetia is pronounced by Austrian journals a pure invention.

A dispatch from St. Petersburgh announces the return of the Emperor from the Crimea, and states that His Majesty has taken up his residence at Zarskojesdo.

The Breslau *Zeitung*, of Nov. 4, has news from Warsaw, according to which a dispatch had arrived there from the Emperor summoning the Marquis WIDOPOLSKI to St. Petersburgh.

It was generally expected that M. WIDOPOLSKI would return to Warsaw as Governor of Poland.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Grounds of Non-Intervention in the American Struggle—The Law of Blockade Defined—Early Departure of the Mexican Expedition—Its Objects, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1861.

The *Journal des Débats* notices at some length the circular of Mr. SEWARD to the Governors of the States in regard to a fortification of their frontiers. The *Débats* thinks the honorable Secretary of State an alarmist; it can see no possible danger for the eventuality he is preparing to meet. The Orleanist journal then discusses the question with great ability, and lays down the following point as that on which the doctrine of non-intervention is founded, to wit: that when two armies are in the field in opposition, and the question of war is not decided, a recognition of the rebelling force, by giving it encouragement and moral strength, is the same as taking part in the rebellion, and thus the foreign State becomes a participator in the struggle. This line of conduct was long ago repudiated by the great States of Europe as a dangerous one, and, according to the *Débats*, will not now be resorted to. Even if the Southern States were not struggling for the institution of Slavery, the Governments of Europe could not interfere till one side or the other had abandoned its armed resistance. It will be understood, of course, that this principle of non-intervention applies to questions totally foreign, as is the present one.

The *Presse* is publishing a series of legal articles on the general subject of blockades, *apropos* of that now in operation in the United States, and the one soon to be applied to Mexico. The law laid down in these papers is, that territory once conquered by an invading army belongs to the victor, to do with as he pleases, and that the sea for a few miles from the coast, is territory to be conquered the same as the land. When, therefore, an invading fleet takes possession of the coast of a hostile country, it is theirs to dispose of as they please, the same as if it were a land conquest; they can shut it up from communication

with the high sea, which is neutral ground, the same as an army may prohibit communication across a conquered frontier. This is, in fact, the only logical and only safe principle on which to base the law of blockades, and thus founded, thus recognized and practiced upon by the great Powers of Europe, how can Mr. SEWARD look forward to its violation, unless from some cause which he shall bring up himself? Whether other countries may suffer more or less in trade is no reason for violating this great and immutable principle. Moreover, there has got to be too many powerful and nearly equal nations on the face of the globe for any one or two of these to attempt to establish new precedents, or to overturn old maxims of international law, founded on reason and justice, as is this one of blockades.

The *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the tri-partite treaty concerning the expedition to Mexico was signed at London on Thursday last, the 31st of October. The fleets will arrive at Vera Cruz the latter part of this month, and the *ultimatum* will be signified to the Mexican Government at about the epoch I indicated in a former letter, that is to say, the 1st of December. There is a better tone of feeling here toward Mexico than formerly, and I do not believe that the *ultimatum* in question will either be rigorous for Mexico, or one that the American Government will find occasion to protest against. Spain, if allowed to act alone, would have perhaps made it a war of conquest, and that she has not done so is to be credited to England and France. Although the English Cabinet absolutely hates the Government of the United States, and would gladly see it soundly thrashed by the Confederates, there is yet a perceptibly growing disposition on the part of the English Cabinet to be *officially polite* to the American Government, and its conduct in this Mexican business will, I think, when the documents are published, show the fact.

The Secessionist population of Paris continue to look anxiously for Mr. SLIDELL, but it is now supposed that he has run into some Cuban port and will come out in the next English West India mail boat to Southampton.

A French humoristic journal says that Mr. SEWARD having addressed a portion of the American States in his circular as *loyal*, the *canaille* States were offended, and have sent him a challenge.

The same journal recounts an anecdote to show the mercantile character, or rather cupidity, of the Americans, and fathers the anecdote on M. GUSTAVE AYMARD, the author of a series of books on American border life. A train of Northern emigrants were crossing the plains to Oregon, when they were attacked by Indians. The little band made a barricade of their wagons and baggage, and were defending themselves desperately, but with no hope of ultimate success, when some Canadian trappers passed that way and stopped to see what the matter was. The trappers said they were neutral and could not assist; and finally, to get rid of the prayers and supplications of the women and children of the emigrant party, said that under any circumstances they could not lend their aid, for they had no powder. To this an old man, the chief of the train, who was begging on his knees, replied: "But we can sell you some!"

Mr. MOTLEY, Minister to Vienna, has just left Paris for his post. The American Minister at Paris has fixed his residence at No. 17 Rue Jean Goujon—(what a time his newly-arrived American friends will have in pronouncing the address!)—where he entertains handsomely, once a week, all who call on him. Mr. BIGELOW, also, the American Consul, brings together, once a week, his countrymen, at his residence, No. 47 Avenue des Champs Elysées. The American colony is now so small that almost "everybody knows everybody," and these weekly reunions at the residences of the official personages are thus unusually pleasant and interesting.

Dr. ARMSBY, of Albany, Consul to Naples, has just arrived here with his family, and leaves almost immediately for his post.

The reputation of Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS at the Italian Opera has been fully sustained by subsequent representations, and we are gratified to find her accepted by the best musical critics of Paris into the rank of *grandes artistes*.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE TRIPLE CONVENTION AND ITS TERMS.

From the Moniteur Universal.

The convention between France, England and Spain, declaring that these Powers unite their forces for a common action in Mexico, in order to obtain satisfaction for their grievances, was signed in London on the 31st of October.

THE STIPULATIONS OF THE TREATY.

From the Journal des Débats.

The convention is composed, it is said, of five or six articles at most. The first stipulates for a united action of the three Powers; those which follow regulate the mode of intervention. The three Powers shall each send an equal naval force; two-thirds of the land forces shall be furnished by the Spanish army in the Antilles.

The united forces shall occupy Vera Cruz and all necessary points along the coast. This done, they shall address their demands to the constituted authorities of Mexico. If the Government complies with these, the chiefs of the expeditionary corps shall submit the convention to the ratification of their Governments, retaining possession of the places occupied until the negotiations shall have been entirely concluded.

The occupation will take place in the name of the three Powers, whatever may be the composition of the occupying force. From the commencement an effort will be made to impose a suspension of hostilities on the belligerent parties in Mexico.

The three Powers engage themselves not to occupy permanently any portion of territory, nor to obtain from Mexico any exclusive advantages.

They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose the form of her government. England renounces the condition which she wished to insert in the treaty, namely, that the three nations should engage themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico for any of the princes of the reigning families. If the monarchical form of government should triumph, the three Powers engage themselves not to employ their intervention to the profit of any particular prince.

From the Patrie.

The three Powers have the right to send the same naval strength.

The importance of the troops that are to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which each of the Powers owns in Mexico, and in this respect Spain claims precedence.

The troops will occupy Vera Cruz and the other cities on the coast where custom-houses are established. If, after a given delay, the Government of Gen. JUAREZ has not paid up the money it owes, an advance will be made on the Capital; and, should such a step lead to complications or unforeseen events, an agreement will be come to in common on the line of conduct to be followed in presence of those eventualities.

The Convention will be notified to the Cabinet at Washington, which will be invited to join the intervening Powers.

It will be left optional to the Government of President LINCOLN to send such number of ships and troops as he may deem advisable under the circumstances.

From the Presse.

The treaty is to take effect next month, (December,) after a return shall be had from the announcement officially made to President LINCOLN.

PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Nov 5.

Instructions were yesterday received at Woolwich by Col. CAMPBELL, commanding the division of Royal Marines, acquainting him that a battalion of Royal Marines has been ordered to be held in readiness immediately for service in Mexico, and that the division under his command is to furnish the numbers stated below, viz: 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 bugler, and 68 privates. In selecting the detachment, particular care is to be taken to ascertain that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, are perfectly healthy, and that the arms, acoutrements, clothing, and necessaries of the non-commissioned officers and privates are in a complete state. One-third of the privates for this duty are to be old soldiers. It is intended that the battalion shall be embarked at Plymouth for conveyance to its destination. The whole of the men yesterday underwent a medical attestation, under the superintendence of Dr. SALMON, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals at Woolwich, and were afterwards inspected on parade by Col. CAMPBELL, when they were ordered to be supplied with the necessary kit, and especially an outfit of serge tunics to be got ready as early as possible. Lieut.-Col. N. SAMUEL LOWDER, of the Chatham Division, will command the whole. The officers named to accompany the detachment from Woolwich are Capt. SEYMOUR, lately in command of the Royal Marines on board the *St. Jean d'Acre* in the Mediterranean, Lieut. WESTBY, and Second-Lieut. BOURCHIER.

Admiralty orders were yesterday received at Chatham, directing Col. E. REA, Commandant of the Royal Marines Light Infantry, to hold in readiness the following officers belonging to that division, to proceed with the expeditionary force of Royal Marines about to be dispatched to Mexico: Lieut.-Col. S. N. LOWDER, Capt. J. HUSKISSON, Capt. F. H. NOOT, Lieut. M. H. PRICE, Lieut. J. M. HAMILTON, and Lieut. W. MENZIES. Capt. HUSKISSON is appointed Paymaster, and Lieut. HAMILTON Adjutant to the battalion. Two non-commissioned officers of this division will also be attached to the staff, as Acting Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Yesterday, Capt. H. F. COOPER, Lieut. H. A. THOMAS, and seventy non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery, left headquarters, Chatham, and embarked on board the *Phæton*, 51, screw frigate, commissioned by Capt. E. TATHAM.

The contingent of Royal marines ordered to be held in readiness at Plymouth for embarkation for Mexico, consists of 14 officers, 20 sergeants, 20 corporals, 334 privates and 5 drummers. They go according to the intention for foreign service, and should there be any proposal to exchange, it will be discountenanced by the Lords of the Admiralty. One of the captains nominated had made arrangements, and was on the point of departure by train for a midland station, on recruiting duty; his journey by land was immediately countermanded. The officers are Lieut.-Col. George Lamdbrick and First Lieut. John Delves Broughton, on the staff; Capts. William Christopher Parkin Elliott, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,) Charles Slaughter, William Taylor and William Henry Hore West; First Lieuts. Charles Hope Clendon, Andrew William Douglas Smith, Mackey Andrew Herbert James Herriott and Edward Owen Browne Gray, and Second Lieuts. Michael Allen Stapylton Kree, Henry Cummins, Jasper Nicolls Harrison and Charles Morton Barham.

The screw-steamsnip *Sanspareil*, 70, Capt. ARTHUR P. E. WILMOT, C. B., at Plymouth, is spoken of there as likely to be employed in conveying the contingent to Mexico, and Monday next is named as the probable day of departure.

Orders were received yesterday morning at Davenport to put into commission the screw steam-sloop *Greyhound*, 17, with a complement of 170 men. The officers and crew of the *Gladiator*, 6, will be turned over to the *Greyhound*, and will form the main portion of her crew.

The *Himalaya*, screw troopship, Capt. JOHN SECCOMBE, is ordered to be ready for sea at Portsmouth by the 10th inst. The following officers and men from the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, are under orders for service in Mexico, and are expected to embark in this vessel about the date named: Of the Royal Marine Artillery, (Armstrong battery,) Mujor G. S. DIGBY, C. B.; Lieuts. POORE and HYSLOP, three sergeants, two corporals, two bombardiers, 1 bugler, and 39 gunners. Of the Royal Marine Infantry: Capts. ELLIOTT and LLOYD, First Lieuts. BUCKLE and NURSE, Second Lieuts. CHAMPION and BROWNE, eight sergeants, eight corporals, two drummers, and 136 privates.

THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE SQUADRON.

From the London Times, Nov. 4.

The *Phaeton*, 51, 400 horse power, has been commissioned at Sheerness by Capt. EDWARD TATHAM (1854.) On Saturday she proceeded to the coal-ship to take on board her stock of coals previously to preceeding to sea. The *Phaeton*, which has only recently been converted from a sailing ship, is now one of the finest 51-gun steam frigates in the navy. She is to have a complement of 540 officers and men, and is expected to proceed from the Nore shortly to Spithead, where, it is reported, she will hoist the flag of Rear-Admiral JONES, for service in the Gulf of Mexico.

THE PREPARATIONS OF FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Herald.

PARIS, Nov. 2.

It is well worth calling attention to the fact that France is sending out a much larger force than is generally supposed—6,000 men and a battery of rifled guns.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The French Government are sending a demi-brigade of infantry, with a battery of rifled cannon, to Mexico. The troops embark on board the *Montezuma*, not a bad name for a vessel employed in a Mexican expedition; and Gen. PRIM, who commands the Spanish contingent, has embarked at Cadiz on board the *Hernan Cortes*, an equally happy denomination. The French Admiral, JURIEN DE LA GRAVIERE, hoists his flag on board the *Massena*.

PARIS, Nov. 5.

The steam frigates *Guerrière* and *Ardente* are to sail from Brest in a few days for Vera Cruz, which is the place of meeting designed for the ships under orders for Mexico. Rear Admiral JURIEN DE LAGRAVIERE is to leave Paris in the course of the week to proceed to Toulon, where the ship of the line *Massena* has been placed under his orders. The *Massena* is a new ship, carrying 90 guns, with engines of 800-horse power. Great activity is displayed in fitting her out for the Mexican expedition.

BREST, Nov. 3.

A letter from Brest states that Col. HENRIQUE, of the Marines, is appointed to command the expeditionary corps to Mexico, with Lieut.-Col. CHARVET under him. The marines will consist of two battalions, under M. D'ARBAUD and M. CAMPION. The artillery will consist of a battery of 4-pounder rifled guns. The officers and soldiers are to be taken from Martinique and the guns from France. All who are to take part in this expedition are ready to embark immediately.

THE PREPARATIONS OF SPAIN.

From Madrid Papers, Oct. 30.

A telegraphic dispatch has been sent to Cadiz, ordering two battalions of marines to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Cuba at a moment's notice. The belief is that these troops are destined for Mexico.

M. CEBALLOS, Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Mexico, had left for Cuba, in order to be able to take part in the diplomatic negotiations which will have to be entered into in that country.

The Spanish corps destined to act against Mexico is to be commanded by Gen. PRIM, Count DE REUSS.

THE AIM OF FRENCH INTERVENTION.

From the Paris Presse.

The common intervention of England, France and Spain, in Mexican affairs, seems to be agreed upon between the three Governments. The treaty is not yet signed, but it will be as soon as the conditions on which the intervention is to be entered on shall have been decided on. We may therefore look forward to the signing of the treaty at an early day, and the departure of the naval division, under the orders of Rear-Admiral JURIEN LAGRAVIERE.

There is no intention, as might be supposed, to make a military expedition against the Mexican Republic. Weakened by long civil wars, she certainly would not be in a condition to resist an aggressive attack from abroad. *Beside, the Government at Washington, consulted as to the advisability of an energetic demonstration, has replied that it did not seem necessary to carry intervention in Mexico further than to guarantee the security of the respective nationalities, and to assure the payment of arrears. The principle of nationality appears to that Government all the more worthy of being respected on this occasion, as it thinks it detects in the attidude of Spain afterthoughts of conquest, the manifestation of which the other Powers are very decided not to allow beyond a certain measure.*

The Government of the Northern States did not, after the suspension of payment with which Mexico was so reproached, break its relations with JUAREZ. On the contrary, it has made the latter accept an extradition treaty, and has taken up through its diplomatic agent, Mr. CORWIN, the rectification of the famous treaty of commerce signed by Mr. MCLANE, and which the Senate at Washington had refused to ratify. At the same time it is carrying a postal treaty to its conclusion. *These various negotiations can leave no doubt as to the attitude which the Northern States intend assuming towards the Mexican conflict. It will be a total abstention on their part in case Spain wishes to put into execution its project of invasion—a project which France and England will in no case allow her to carry out. As to the assertion that the O'Donnell Cabinet has never thought of reconquering Mexico, that it is very hard to believe, the simple fact of the presence of Ex-President Miramon at Madrid at the very moment when Spain was threatening to undertake alone the expedition against Mexico is proof to the contrary.* MIRAMON, indeed, was present at a review in General's dress, and formed part of the *cortége* of the Queen. It was a public manifestation of the understanding which reigns between the Clerical party in Mexico and the Spanish Government.

Happily the discussion at London of the conditions of the treaty of intervention has put the question fairly on its true basis. The step will be taken in order to assure the redressing of the wrongs suffered by the several Powers, *but France and England have declared that intervention shall go no further, and that their ally, Spain, will have to content herself with the satisfaction she will receive in common with the others.*

Let us now see what is the nature of the wrongs of which the three Powers complain. England and France have specially to make good their money claims, and to protest against the decree of the 23d of August last, imposing a tax of ten per cent. on all fortunes exceeding a capital of ten thousand francs. France has, besides, to ask satisfaction for an attempt on the person of her *Chargé d'Affairs*, M. DUBOIS DE SALIGNY. The Mexican Government replies that, as regards that unfortunate affair, it set on foot an inquiry as soon as the fact of the violence was communicated to it by the foreign Ministers, and that it is ready to communicate with the parties interested concerning the results of the inquiry.

On her part, Spain claims to have been attacked, in the person of several of her subjects who were assassinated, without the Mexican Government having consented to pursue the murderers; but she does not state whether the blame of the killing or maltreating of her subjects lies at the door of the present Government, or of the one that preceded it.

England, juster in her legitimate resentment, does not saddle JUAREZ with the responsibility of the appropriation by Mexican Generals of moneys under convoy, to the detriment of England's own agents; but, like France, she confines herself to claiming proper treatment for the foreigners resident in Mexico, the efficacious protection of the local authorities and the payment of arrears.

Now, these arrears are not, for the most part, imputable to the present Government of Mexico. Indeed, President JUAREZ, alone of those who have attained to power in that distracted country, has made no claims for himself in the spoils of the public fortune.

In matters concerning the general interest, JUAREZ has shown a laudable activity, though that activity has been paralyzed by the incessant wars in which the clerical party has involved him. Thus, he has signed a treaty of commerce with Belgium, in which a guarantee of religious liberty is stipulated fo Belgian residents; and he is now effecting a reduction in the budget which, from fourteen millions, has been brought down to nine, thanks to the suppression of numerous abuses in the Administration. He is exerting himself to open outlets to the productive activity of the interior, by signing contracts for the establishment of regular communication with the West, New-York and Panama.

We have here surely the evidence of good intentions; and it is quite possible that if time were given him, the present Mexican Government might be brought into such a condition as would satisfy the wishes of industrial nations, which, like England and France, have always regretted to see that region, from the nature of its Government, so inhospitable and so ill-disposed to accept the doctrine and practice of European commerce.

The Commissioners charged by the intervening Powers with the mission of coming to an understanding with President JUAREZ will, we doubt not, carry the greatest wisdom into the discussion of the several interests which may be intrusted to them by their respective Governments. *They will not show themselves more severe towards the Liberal than they have hitherto been when the Clerical Party exercised power.* During that not distant period, exactions, arbitrary acts, and failures, were the order of the day in Mexico. Spain nevertheless entered no complaint, and made no effort to provoke intervention against MIRAMON and his friends, who made forced levies of Spanish subjects for military service, with a view to compel them to purchase their liberty by paying a ransom. To-day it is on MIRAMON she relies, and it is by the aid of the Clerical Party she wishes to open access to the country!

From all these points of view, *it is with pleasure that we see England and France acting so to speak as tutors of Spain in the Mexican conflict.* Their united intervention will have the immediate effect to guarantee the Europeans settled in Mexico against the arbitrary procedures from which they have suffered so much during the past twenty years, while at the same time *this result will be brought about without carrying with it any idea of invasion—against which all nations would energetically protest.*

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

THE SEWARD-LYONS CORRESPONDENCE—VIEWS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

We fear that most of our readers will share in the dissatisfaction with which we confess to have read the correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD. The occasion was an important one. Great interests are at stake, and matters of the highest consequence depend on the result of the correspondence. *It surely was worth while to write a letter at least tolerably well expressed and tolerably well reasoned when we addressed ourselves to the task of calling a free and a kindred nation to account for the violation of the liberties of mankind and of their own Constitution.* The answer of Mr. SEWARD is substantially that an insurrection has broken out in the United States—that Congress has by the Constitution no executive power or responsibility—that the President is invested with all the executive power of the Government, and with the supreme direction of all municipal or ministerial civil agents, and of the forces of the Union—that the President is charged by the Constitution and Laws with the duty of suppressing insurrection and repelling invasion, and that, therefore, he has the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever, wheresoever, and in whatsoever case he pleases. Mr. SEWARD further states that the President has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* to just the extent that, with regard to the perils of the State, he deemed necessary. Here, then, are two statements—one of law and one of fact. The statement of law is that the President has, in time of insurrection, the right to arrest suspected persons and to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; the second is, that as a matter of fact he has suspended the writ. Mr. SEWARD has entirely failed to convince us of either of these propositions. His argument for the right is an argument for prerogative, and is little more than the tyrant's plea of necessity. The same duty of providing for the public safety which places the liberty of the citizen and the writ of *habeas corpus* at the disposal of the President places the whole Constitution at his feet. That the President at the head of a large army has the power to do these things may be true, but that power does not, so far as we can see, draw after it the most remote semblance of right. Such arguments remind us of the darkest days of our Constitution, when ship money and the dispensing power were defended by appeals to a real or imaginary necessity. The English law knows no such principle. The prerogative of the Crown has limits as clearly defined as the powers of any other public officer, and yet that prerogative is a tradition handed down from ages when the liberties of the people were imperfectly understood, while the American President acts under a clear written authority contained in a Constitution not much more than seventy years old. The suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act is not, as as Mr. SEWARD would have it, an executive, but a legislative function. The writ of *habeas corpus* is part of the Constitution, and can only be suspended legally by the same means by which the rest of the Constitution can be altered. Next, it is quite clear that the President has not legally suspended the writ, for had he done so there would have been no occasion for him to issue orders to the military commanders to disobey it when issued. *It is not the President, but the Judges of the Supreme Court who are the judges whether the writ has been legally suspended or no. The proof that it has not been legally suspended is, that they continue to issue it, and that the President finds it necessary to direct disobedience to it.*

Mr. SEWARD tells us that the President is responsible before the Supreme Court of the United States for his conduct in this matter, but that is a purely irrelevant consideration. As regards the subjects of a foreign country, it is quite true that we have no right authoritatively to interpret the Constitution of the United States; but then it is equally true that the American Government has no such right. The legitimate authorities to decide the question are the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Chief Justice appears to have decided that point in our favor by issuing the writ of *habeas corpus*, which the Government never questioned as illegal, but set aside by an appeal to the power of the sword. We have said that we do not now enter into the merits of this controversy, nor inquire into the prudence of commencing it. *The case has been argued exceedingly ill on our part, and with much ability on the part of the American Government;* but the only result has been entirely to convince us that, on their own showing, their acts have been illegal as regards their own citizens, *and a violation of the rights of nations as regards ours.*

From the London Herald.

The act which Mr. SEWARD defends is illegal; but then it is an illegality which the American public indorses and supports, and which the Congress, by its silence, adopts and sanctions. As Mr. SEWARD remarks, the President is called upon to repress a rebellion, and he cannot be too nice in the means he resorts to to accomplish his purpose. Practically, the action of the civil Government is suspended, and martial law reigns in its stead. Mr. LINCOLN is not only President, but Commander-inChief of the land and sea forces of the Union; and it devolves upon him, as the Executive Governor, to adopt such measures as the *salus populi suprema lex* shall direct.

It is true, no doubt, that the regular course of proceeding would have been for Congress to have invested the President with the powers he has assumed and acted on. *But, on the whole, we think it ought to be granted that the Americans are the best judges of the working out of their own Constitution, and that if they consider the present mode of administration to be either in accordance with the principles of that Constitution or a necessity arising out of the present emergency, to which as good citizens they must bow, we have no right to expect that British subjects should be placed in a better position or to resent anything that is not an outrage against international law and the comity of nations.*

This, it seems to us, is Earl RUSSELL'S mistake. Mr. SEWARD might, in courtesy, have let us know that the Constitution was suspended, and that the American Republic is a bullying despotism, although most of us have been for some time aware of the fact. But he is certainly not bound to accept the interpretation which the law officers of the British Government assign to American institutions; *and we almost cease to wonder at his pert reply, when we find Earl Russell lecturing the United States Government on the illegality of the arrests, not only of British subjects, but of American citizens.* Earl RUSSELL is likely to have many opportunities, to judge from the tone of Mr. SEWARD'S dispatch, for renewing this unpleasant correspondence; and we are sorry that he has not selected other and more pressing grounds for remonstrance. He has suffered a paper blockade to destroy our commerce with the South. He overlooks the capture and condemnation of British vessels at a time when American ships, guilty of exactly similar branches of the blockade regulations, are released. But he takes the American Government warmly to task on the illegality of its action in making arbitrary arrests at a time when civil war is arraying half a million of men in arms, and when, in the ordinary course of things, the roar of cannon must be expected to silence the voice of the law. Earl RUSSELL'S blunder does not, however, justify Mr. SEWARD'S impertinence. This gentleman has not disappointed the anticipations that every one who was acquainted with him on this side of the Atlantic had formed of him. And we are only sorry that our Foreign Secretary and his law officers should have done so much to provide an excuse for his vulgarity.

From the Manchester Guardian.

The *animus* displayed in dealing with matters of this kind is of more importance even than the facts; for there are few disagreeable facts between two such countries as England and the United which cannot be got rid of, if the disposition to reduce them to manageable dimensions is present. The spirit in which a controversy about international rights and wrongs is conducted has the very largest share in determining the amount of gravity with which the debate is invested, *and we are only too well satisfied to acknowledge that, up to the limits of our present knowledge at least, some injustice has been done to the temper in which Mr. Seward has received the remonstrances of Lord Lyons.* It is not a little to be regretted that we are so much at the mercy of careless or mischievous interpreters of the news in the correct appreciation of the import of which the public sense of comfort and security is so largely concerned.

It is a week to-day since we received a description of the contents of Mr. SEWARD'S letter, from which it could only be inferred that the Federal Government had insolently refused to accord the representative of Great Britain any satisfaction for legitimate subjects of complaint. That we are glad now to recognize as a mistake. The words of the American Secretary had not been directly falsified, but their sense had been misrepresented. We can only sincerely hope that every threat of serious disagreement which is yet hidden in the future may similarly disappear.

From the Paris Presse.

A new exchange of letters between Mr. SEWARD and Lord LYONS gives reason to fear other causes of irritation between the United States and England. Lord LYONS has not, perhaps, heretofore adapted himself sufficiently to the natural susceptibilities of the North, which repulses with energy all that looks like an intervention in its affairs. Officious doctors, who volunteer to assist with their counsels and services, are not apt to be welcome; and the North is reasonably aggrieved. *The sick man is doing well enough—too well, perhaps, to suit those who feel so deep an interest in his welfare.*

MR. SEWARD'S FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR—THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT BENT UPON PEACE.

From the London Times.

The terms of this letter are general, but nobody can doubt that England is the Power alluded to. The northern bank of the St. Lawrence out of the whole chain of lakes is in our possession, and we have colonies, such as Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia, which bring us very close to the northern ports of the United States. We congratulate Mr. SEWARD on his change of tone towards us, for he, who a little while ago could be content with nothing short of the invasion of Canada, now flies into the contrary extreme, and urges his fellow-citizens to provide against an invasion from us. We should like very much to know the grounds on which Mr. SEWARD states that there is less danger of any disturbance of the relations of peace between England and the United States than at any time during the civil war, thus clearly implying that at one time such a danger did exist. We should be glad to be informed when and for what cause the danger existed, and what are the circumstances thus darkly alluded to which render it necessary for the United States to take the extraordinary measure of fortifying against England a frontier of upwards of a thousand miles. Mr. SEWARD alludes, evidently, to our entertaining some idea of breaking the blockade. We are confident he has no ground for any such surmise, but, if he had, does he suppose that it is in the direction of the great lakes that the blockade would be broken? Does he think England will go to look for cotton on the shores of Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie, and Lake Champlain, when there are the ports of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans? He exhorts the Governors—that is principally the Governor of New-York—to lay the case before the Legislature, promising tha Congress shall reimburse the expenditure. But the Legislature of New-York does not meet till January, while Congress is summoned for December, the result being that it would be more easy and more speedy to go to Congress for the money at once than to the Legislature of New-York to advance it on a promise of repayment. *We may add to this that the conscience of this country is completely clear, that we are not in the habit of taking secret and insidious resolutions against our friends and neighbors, and that what we do is deliberated on only too publicly before it is attempted. In this coutry there never has been the slightest idea of intervening in any way in the American quarrel.* Our interests are not identical with either side, and there is little in the case to evoke our sympathies. Were there more, it is no longer our practice to plunge into war for sympathies and antipathies. But if we were the children, thoughtless, reckless, and impulsive, which Mr. SEWARD presumes us to be,—if the eloquence of two or three gentlemen from the Southern States, who can tell us nothing we do not know already, either about our wants or their power of supplying them—about the causes of the war, or the motives by which they are actuated—could induce us to plunge into the conflict, what possible gain could we hope for ourselves by invading from the North the great, populous and agricultural State of New-York, peopled to a great extent by emigrants from these islands, and presenting to us nothing but the certainty of a brave and vigorous resistance to a wanton and objectless invasion? It is really too much that we should be compelled to defend ourselves against such insinuations. We have issued no anonymous pamphlets foreshadowing the absorption of friendly States; we maintain no enormous army thirsting for pay and for plunder; *we desire nothing but peace with all the world, and, as we have repeatedly shown, with no country so much as with the United States.*

We cannot wonder that this extraordinary manifesto of Mr. SEWARD fell like a thunderbolt upon the money market of New-York. The American people are coming forward to support the cause of the Union with a liberality prompted much more by a spirit of patriotism than of commercial foresight. They are content to subscribe to loans which they well knew must be depreciated in the market, rather than leave their Government without the means of reducing the South to obedience and reëstablishing over the whole territory, from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, a single Republican Government. We honor the heartiness and disinterestedness of the feeling, while we are forced to believe that it is misdirected. But, if the American nation believe that the funds with which they so lavishly intrust their Government are likely to be diverted from the purpose for which they contribute them—for the purpose, for instance, of that attack upon Canada which Mr. SEWARD recommended in the first months of the present year—the whole cause of the success of the American loans will be destroyed, and the fountain of public bounty suddenly dried up. The immediate effect of Mr. SEWARD'S letter was a reduction in the price of public securities two per cent., an awkward operation to be performed in the face of a succession of loans, and of military propects hitherto almost uniformly unfavorable. It must lower the credit of the American Government in the eyes of those who believe, on its authority, a collision with this country possible; *it must lower it still more in the eyes of those who believe, like us, that such a collision is impossible,*—the first, because they believe in the presence of immediate danger; the second, because they see that levity and insolence from which they know danger is never far removed.

A LESS PACIFIC INDICATION.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

It is positively stated that at the last meeting of the Cabinet the question of the propriety of forcing the American blockade was under coesideration, and gave rise to a piolodged discussion, in which we are told a variety of odinions was expressed. It was, however, ultimately agreed that, *for the present at least*, "non intervention" should be the policy of England.

THE OPINION OF ANOTHER M. P.

Mr. J. LOCKE, one of the members for Southwark, met his constituents on the 4th, and addressed them on current political topics. Referring to the American imbroglio, he observed:

"The foreign questions of which he had spoken were momentous; but they were nothing in importance to us as compared with the American question. [Hear, hear.] It was a most difficult one for even the Americans themselves, and *it would not become us to presume to judge it.* [Hear, hear.] We must, as Anglo-Saxons, feel a deep interest in all that concerned America, and we must, of course, hope that all would yet go well with the American people; *but to take one side or the other in the quarrel would be a very unadvisable step for this country.*" [Hear, hear.]

The Bread Question in France.

From the Journal des Débats,

Flour, three months ago, was at from 46f. to 47f. the 100 kilogrammes; it is now quoted in Paris from 8f. to 9f. higher, and notwithstanding a small reduction, caused by exceptional arrivals, it may be, perhaps, higher. Are we, therefore, condemned to see the excessive prices of the calamitous years of 1846-47 and 1853-54? In other words, does our harvest show such a deficiency as will compel us to get from abroad 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 of corn, at an expense to the country of 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 of francs? Certainly not. The deficit will not equal that of the years above mentioned, and if it exeeeds nine millions of hectolitres we shall be much deceived in calculations which we believe well founded. Thanks to the overthrow of the system of the sliding scale, 1861-62 will be far better than in 1846-47. With that ingenious mechanism, how did we stand as regards our stock of corn on the 30th of September, 1846? With 600,000 hectolitres at the utmost. At the present time, under the *regimé* of free trade in corn, we have a supply of more than 5,000,000 hectolitres. To sum up: France and England together will probably require this year a supply from abroad of nearly thirty-four millions of hectolitres. This is doubtless an enormous quantity, particularly as regards the immense mass of shipping which may be required. This quantity is, however, but the twelfth part of the wheat which Europe actually produces, (four hundred millions of hectolitres,) and about the fortieth of what it furnishes to its one hundred and seventy-two millions of inhabitants in corn of all kinds. We only give those figures as purely approximate, but for our own country we shall be able to speak with more certainty. The agricultural statistics, recently published, give us the following as the average amount of the crops in France in an ordinary year:

	Hectolitres.		Hectolitres.
Wheat	93,815,916	Maize	8,331,989
Rye	25,567,417	Oats	61,785,701
Barley	17,407,583	Miscellaneous	8,204,492
Total			215,113,108

To the above total our imports of foreign corn, if we calculate for an extended period (50 years, for instance) does not average over 500,000 hectolitres, from which we are led to conclude that it will require but little efforts on the part of our agriculturists to amply provide by itself for the supply of the country. Out of this 215,000,000 of hectolitres, which makes for every inhabitant per day (oats deducted) exactly one litre each, wheat counting for nearly one-half, what has been the progress made in the cultivation of wheat in France? In 1700 the produce of that description of corn was only 30,000,000 of hectolitres; in 1769, 36,000,000; in 1800, 45,000,000; in 1849-'50, 70,000,000 or 72,000,000; and now 94,000,000, having thus more than trebled in 160 years. It must be remarked that this movement is much more rapid than the increase of population has been, which in those 160 years has only advanced from 20,000,000 to 37,000,000.

The Remains of T. B. McManus in Ireland.

From the Freeman's Journal, Nov. 5.

The mortal remains of this gentleman arrived at the King's-bridge Terminus at 4½ o'clock yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, several hundred persons were present when the train came in. About fifty of the "Associated Brethren of St. Patrick," bearing lighted flambeaus, assembled to pay all honor and respect to the memory of the departed. When the train stopped in front of the up platform, the heads of all the spectators were at once uncovered. The coffin containing the remains was taken from the railway van in which it had been deposited, and placed in a hearse drawn by a pair of horses. Miss MCMANUS (the sister of the deceased) and Mrs. DOHENY, together with the American deputation, the representatives of the Cork Committee, and the members of the Dublin deputation, arrived by the train which conveyed the remains.

The American deputation consisted of Col. DOHENY, Capt. M. C. SMITH, Mr. J. KAVANAH, San Francisco; Capt. WELPLY, Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment; Mr. P. O'REILLY, Mr. M. KAVANAH, Mr. F. MAGUIRE, New-York Committee; Mr. J. T. MAHONEY, Philadelphia delegate. Miss M'MANUS took her departure from the terminus escorted by Mr. A. NOLAN, of the Dublin Committee. Mr. E. J. RYAN, Secretary to the Dublin Committee, introduced Mr. KAVANAH to the assemblage, to whom he addressed a few appropriate remarks, and thanked the Committee for having been the first member of the American deputation introduced to his countrymen in Dublin. The funeral procession, having formed, proceeded along the quays to the Mechanics' Institution. The hearse was preceded by six torch-bearers, and was followed by the American delegates and the members of the Cork and Dublin Committee. The procession reached the Mechanics' Institution shortly after 5 o'cloek, when the coffin was placed on the cenotaph prepared to receive it. The coffin is composed of highly-polished rosewood, exquisitely carved. The mountings are all of solid dulled silver. The shield bearing the inscription on the lid is also of silver. A richly-wrought beading, made to represent shamrocks, surrounds the upper margin, and a bunch of real shamrock rests on the upper section.

A description has already appeared of the arrangements made within the lecture theatre, where the coffin will remain until Sunday, when it will be conveyed to the recently-erected vault in the "new ground" in Glasnevin Cemetery.

During yesterday a large number of persons visited the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, and after nightfall the approaches to the Institution were crowded by persons anxious to get admission to the hall. A large number, however, had to return without entering, owing to the excessive crowds. The doors were closed at 11 o'clock, and the crowds in the street shortly after quietly retired. The greatest good order prevailed, and there was no sign whatever of confusion.

An English Opinion of the New-York Herald.

From Once-a-Week.

At the present time the efforts, scarcely disguised, of the *Herald*, are directed to the object of producing or increasing ill-will between the North and England. Whether that paper is actually hired with Southern money to do this, or whether its policy be merely dictated by a desire to extend its sale by pandering to the worst feelings of the worst men, we have no means of knowing. The *Herald* was, but a short time ago, entirely in the interest of the South, when the Southerners had the mastery in the Government. The foulestabuse was lavished upon the present President, and he who is now the *Herald's* "honest ABE," and "our manly and patriotic Chief Governor," was then an "ignorant old woodchopper," a "stupid clown," and a "Forcible Feeble." The conversion of the paper was effected with weather-cock celerity, and it is now as vituperative in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN as it used to be against him; but its dearest sympathies are with the Slavery men, and it still keeps up volleys of slang against all who desire the abolition of the slave system. Mr. HORACE GREELEY is always nicknamed "MASSA GREELEY," and many names of a coarser description are perpetually stuck upon any one who disbelieves in man's right to sell his fellow-man. The Bible has been most profanely dragged into the fray, and scriptural quotations are flung about, in support of Slavery, by writers whose scoffs at the deep and real religious feeling of the States show the blasphemous hollowness of their advocacy. It is therefore a moot question whether the *Herald* is simply a hired tool of the South, or a reckless and selfish speculation.

ENGLISH LETTERS FROM AMERICA.

The Correspondence of Mr. Russell, of the London Times.

THE FORTIFICATION CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1861.

In my last letter, in the hurry of closing the envelope, a copy of Mr. SEWARD'S circular and some remarks upon it were omitted; but the omission is of little consequence, as the mail must have taken over the document, and the news of the effect produced by it in New-York and other cities of the United States. The immediate impression in every one's mind was, "Mr. SEWARD is aware of some action on the part of England which must result in war." Then followed another course of thought—"The Secretary is bent on doing something which will lead to a war with England." I infer these reflections from the words of many people I met last week. It has been the favorite dream of a

over the reports, to issue orders, to battle [illegible] claims, and to stand on the defensive [illegible] larger dimensions. Here he is [illegible] candid but prudent—tobacco [illegible] of life, and yet contemplative [illegible] which seems to take some of [illegible] the accidents of surroundings [illegible] traordinary acts are [illegible] which he knows nothing. He is [illegible] child" of the journalists. At [illegible] *Fourmidere*, he is testing the [illegible] again, as a simple volunteer, [illegible] Commissariat stores and making [illegible] ments on bread and meat. Anon, [illegible] as a vidette, or starts out of a wood [illegible] owned face as a contraband, and before [illegible] work is over he has done everything except the things he has been really engaged on. Oh, "Young Napoleon," what a dreadful hundred days are in store for you. One can fancy even now the soldier fighting for the *auguste sire* to the pitiful building devoted to the labors of Central Illinois officials at Chicago.

A COUNCIL OF WAR—THE CLOSING OF THE POTOMAC.

Correspondence of The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1861.

The council held at Gen. McCLELLAN's quarters last night was attended by the President, the members of the Cabine , and the majority of the Division Generals who are within reach of [illegible]. The afternoon "the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac" visited the Navy-yard, and had a long interview with Capt. DAHLGREN [illegible] reference to the measures which may be adopted to clear the river. The United States arsenals are destitute of the *material* which would now be invaluable. From all sides come cries to the Navy Department for heavy guns and seacoast mortars. The Department has not got them, but all hands are working away to supply [illegible] Mr. Fox, the Assistant Secretary, the [illegible] officer of ability, good sense, vigor [illegible] who can do anything but improvise [illegible] So it is that the want of sea-service [illegible]s at this time an impediment to the establ[illegible] batteries on the Maryland side of the river, [illegible] the Confederates out of their works, which [illegible] be done easily. The range is not long [illegible]-inch and 13-inch mortars, being from 2,000 to [illegible] yards, and as yet the Confederates have used [illegible] guns of small calibre, rifled, indeed, but not [illegible]ed to do much damage by their shot and shell to [illegible]ing. But the batteries are to be made, and the [illegible]dition which sailed from Annapolis yesterday [illegible] probably find a diversion in store for it about Ac[illegible]k and Pohick, which are to be seen, I trust, on [illegible]maps a few miles below Alexandria and Fort Ver[illegible] creeks of the Potomac. *It will have been ob[illegible]rved that although the policy of the Federalist Gov[illegible]ment is necessarily aggressive, seeking to recover [illegible] which has been lost, their measures have been [illegible]rly all dictated by the movements of the Confederates [illegible] the time they stood on the defensive at Sumter, rai[illegible] around Washington, and concentrated at St. Louis, [illegible] to this moment, when it occurs to them that it [illegible]ld be rather a desirable thing to prevent the Poto[illegible] being quite closed up, the danger and the [illegible]bability of which must have struck any one, [illegible] they did me, when I wrote long ago on [illegible] subject.* And here it may be said that [illegible] Confederates have not exhibited much wisdom [illegible] vigor in their proceedings. Had they established [illegible] works and armed them with heavy guns two [illegible]nths ago the difficulties of getting the Federalist [illegible]my in order would have proved much greater, and [illegible] inconvenience to the Capital would have been [illegible]ost serious. Now stores have been accumulated of [illegible]rtain kinds, the army is in such force that a corps [illegible]n be spared down there for land operation; above [illegible]l, the navy is now in a state to afford a few gun[illegible]boats and steam sloops to resist the attempt to close [illegible]n the river, which could have been effected, sup[illegible]posing the Confederates had the means, a few [illegible]weeks ago with ease and impunity. Light rifled guns [illegible]re not the articles for such work. Perhaps the Con[illegible]federates have no heavy guns to spare. At all events, [illegible]he firing as yet proves there is little or no harm to [illegible]shipping in those fine rifled bolts, for they cut through [illegible]without shattering what is opposed to their flight, [illegible]nd "nobody is hurt" on board. The Confederates [illegible]arely fire on vessels going down the river. There[illegible]fore, when the safe passage of a flotilla of schooners [illegible]reported, the papers set up a cry of joy, and declare [illegible]river is not closed. *It is the policy of the enemy to [illegible]ll ships go down if they are not vessels of war, for [illegible]shington can send out little just now.* But vessels [illegible]going up are obstructed as far as possible, and [illegible]ugh a small craft now and then runs the fire, or is [illegible]ged up, the effect of the batteries, at this moment, [illegible]nally is to bring up a whole armada, laden with [illegible], fuel, fish, vegetables, hay, corn, and provision, [illegible]the various broad bends of the lower part of the [illegible]r. When the *Pensacola*, which is now lying off [illegible]exandria, is ready to go down, we may hear of a [illegible]encounter with the batteries on shore; but it [illegible]remains for our own naval authorities to know that [illegible]ness of that fine vessel have proved a complete [illegible]and that it will be a fortnight before she can [illegible]e her powerful armament to meet the Whitworths [illegible]other rifled ordnance of the Secessionists.

THE BATTLE AT BALL'S BLUFF.

While the Generals were assembled last night the report of Col. BAKER's death reached the city, accompanied by stories of a great reverse or success, as the case might be, at Edward's Ferry, a point on the Potomac, opposite Goose Creek. On the Virginia side a road leads from the ferry to Leesburgh. On the Maryland shore there are roads to Poolesville, where Brig. STONE's column is lying, and up to Darnestown, which is the headquarters of Gen. BANKS' force. Early yesterday morning, before dawn, a detachment of 400 men of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment crossed over and proceeded on the road to Leesburgh, without encountering the enemy till they got within a mile or so of the town. At the same time a small force of cavalry marched on their flank toward the left. Both were met at last by the Confederates, under Gen. EVANS, and were driven back to the river, where the infantry made a stand, reinforced by the remaining companies of their regiment, by the Twentieth, and apparently by BAKER's Californians. As the islands in the river had been occupied by the Federalists, it seems to me as if Gen. BANKS had been ordered to advance and occupy Leesburgh, in the expectation that it was lightly held; but the Confederates were somewhere in the neighborhood, and, as far as I can make out, they succeeded in forcing the whole column to the verge of the river on the Virginia side, which is said to be in possession of Gen. BANKS. In heading a movement of his regiment, Brigadier-Gen. BAKER, who was considered a very meritorious officer, was killed; and from the tone of the Washington papers, this morning, it would appear as if the ill-repressed impatience of the public must soon break forth. Hitherto the mutterings have only been audible in New-Yrok, but now at Gen. MCCLELLAN's very door we hear, *a propos* of the death of the above mentioned Brigadier:

"We trust in Heaven there will be no more sacrifices like this, but that, if anything in earnest is to be done, it will be done quickly. We have had reverses enough, and the whole country is beginning to demand something more."

The action must have been important if all STONE's force moved out, and if it was afterwards obliged to seek assistance from Gen. BANKS; but it is so near post hour I cannot spare time to ascertain the particulars. If Leesburgh be held by the enemy, it is obvious that the calculations of the Federalists must be recast. It was supposed that no great force would be left there, and that the Confederates would retire, as soon as an advance took place, towards Vienna. *Wherever the Federalists go there appears to be a force ready to meet them.*

FROM THE WEST.

The news from Missouri is not encouraging. It is known that one of the best officers—some say the first of the old United States Army—Gen. ALBERT JOHNSTON, is opposed to Gen. FREMONT, who is not, strictly speaking, a soldier. PRICE had halted at Oseola, where he was taking measures for fortify his position, and parties of bands were moving on FREMONT's flanks. The recapture of Lexington by the Federalists is scarcely a counterpoise to the reverse sustained by them at Pilot Knob. The "Union sentiment" in Missouri evidently requires a good deal of stirring up with bayonets, and demands an immense amount of protection—quite a hothouse plant in the way of warmth and shelter.

WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE FLEET.

The hope of the North is in the fleet just now. How long Gen. MCCLELLAN can resist pressure from his own side remains to be seen; but the politicians are active, not seeing as well as he does, perhaps, that with another great repulse and rout the cause of the Unionists is indeed in a bad way. He wishes to make sure no such mishap takes place. When two colonels are arrested in one week for insubordination, with suspicion of still graver charges, the General may be excused for want of confidence in all the material of which his force is composed. There have been cases of the inutility of earthworks to check the retreat of an army, or to inspire the defenders with courage to meet an advancing and victorious enemy, but I cannot think Washington would be endangered on the south side even if another defeat were inflicted on the Federalists. The weather is not favorable for operations in the field. The mornings have been cloudy, and the nights rainy. The roads begin to give promise of Balaklavian difficulties. But, just as the army depends on one bridge, the city depends on a line of single rail to Baltimore. The Long Bridge, indeed, has been repaired, and there is some talk of laying down another line of rail; but no one seems to care about the ordinary roads, and the ruts and mudhollows which may be encountered on any of the ordinary outlets even now would astonish a pair of Longacre springs. What they will be with the aid of the rains and snows before us, a Crimean experience may enable us to judge.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—The Coroner held an inquest, Tuesday, upon the body of a lad named CARL GOZELLO, aged about 9 years, the son of an Italian organ-grinder, residing at No. 19 Baxter-street, who was accidentally shot by a pistol in the possession of FERRAN DOMINICO. The jury censured DOMINICO for carrying a deadly weapon.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF APPEALS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 294, 364, 366, 367, 369½, 375, 377, 390, 392, 393, 394, 398, 399, 400, 409, 410, 412, 417, 418, 423, 425, 427, 429, 430, 431.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 852, 1307, 1377, 1382, 1393, 1405, 411, 1437, 1467, 1479, 1482, 5518, 876, 1405, 1401, 773, 774. *Part II.*—Unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2522, 1611, 2245, 2539, 2147, 2553, 2555, [illegible], 1247, 1283, 1625, 1627, [illegible], 1167, 1613. *Part II.*—Nos. 2310, 1590, [illegible]

[illegible], 2690, 2692, 3694, 2696, 2698, 2700, 2702, 2704, 2706, 2708, 2710.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1600, 1602, 342, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1664, 1665. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1623, 1617, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 894, 1428, 1189, 1470, 1204, 908, 1530, 1544.

Condemned Prize Property to be Sold.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NOV. 19.

The United States vs. *The Schooner Crenshaw, her Tackle, &c., and her Cargo.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a motion, on behalf of J. & J. R. Cuskie, claimants of one hundred and eight hogsheads, and forty-seven half-hogsheads of tobacco, in the schooner *Crenshaw*, lying at the wharf of the Union Stores in the City of Brooklyn, for an order for the delivery of the tobacco to the claimants upon stipulation to account for the proceeds in case of a decree against them on the final hearing, or for such other order or relief in the premises as the Court may see fit to grant.

The vessel and cargo were seized and libeled in the District Court, for an alleged attempt to violate the blockade of one of the ports of the State of Virginia. A decree has been rendered condemning the vessel and part of the cargo, as lawful prize, including the tobacco in question, and the case is now pending in this Court on an appeal from that decree.

The ground upon which this motion is placed is, that the tobacco is suffering damage and deterioration in value, from exposure to the weather, and also from confinement within the hold of the vessel; and that the claimants have been obliged to keep a person constantly employed, at their own expense, in guarding and taking care of it, so as to prevent, as far as possible, further injury and damage. The Government, the captors, object to the delivery of the property to the claimants, on stipulation, but do not deny that the facts set forth furnish proper ground for an interlocutory order of sale, the proceeds to be brought into the registry of the Court, to abide the event of the suit.

It further appears, upon the papers upon which this motion is founded, that the price of the article has greatly increased since the capture, and that it would be for the interest of all parties concerned that some disposition should be made of it, by which a sale could take place in the present market.

As the property has been condemned as lawful prize, in the Court below, the Appellate Court will not, except in extreme and very special cases, deliver it to the claimants upon the usual stipulation. It might be otherwise, if the decree had been in their favor. But, being against them, an enhanced interest exists in behalf of the captors, that the property, the subject of the litigation, should be preserved with all reasonable security, to abide the result.

We shall, therefore, direct an order of sale to be entered, and appoint Morris Franklin and Frederick W. Welchman, Esqs., Commissioners, to enter the vessel (now in the custody of the Court, through its Marshal,) and examine and appraise the value of 108 hogsheads and 47 half hogsheads of tobacco; and that, after such appraisal, a public sale of the same be made by the Marshal, under the direction of the Commissioners, and at such time and place as they shall direct, giving at least three days' notice of the sale in such papers as they shall designate; and that the proceeds of the sale shall be brought into the Court to be placed or invested by the Clerk according to the directions of the Court.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Woodford for the Government, Mr. Charles Edwards for the claimants.

COLLISION—WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.

The Merchants' Transportation Company vs. *The Schooner New-York.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed against the schooner *New-York* to recover damages for a collision on Long Island Sound with the steam propeller *Charles Osgood*, on the evening of the 10th of November, 1858.

The *Osgood* was proceeding on one of her usual trips through the Sound from the City of New-York to Norwich, Conn., and the schooner on one of her regular trips in the opposite direction, from Boston to New-York. The wind was about north northwest, with a breeze of some five or six knots the hour. The direction of the propeller was about east northeast, and that of the schooner about west by south. She was on her starboard tack, and had been from three miles east of New-Haven. The night was clear, and no difficulty in seeing vessels at a considerable distance. Both vessels had lights and saw each other in time to have avoided the disaster. They came together in the middle of the Sound, northeast of Huntington's Light, the schooner striking the propeller, head on, on the larboard side, opposite the boiler, and about one-third of the way from the stern. The propeller filled and sunk in a few minutes, from the effects of the blow. On the part of the propeller, it is insisted that when she discovered the schooner, which was a mile or more ahead, she was a point on her weather-bow, and that if she had kept her course the collision could not have happened; but that, as she approached the propeller, and while at an angle of forty-five degrees on her line of sailing, from the propeller, she suddenly changed her course, bearing away before the wind until she struck her, as already stated.

On the part of the schooner, it is claimed that she discovered the propeller a long distance ahead, half a point on her weather bow, and that, as the two vessels approached, the propeller attempted to pass across the bow of the schooner; that the helm of the latter was immediately ported, to luff into the wind and avoid a collision, but the two vessels were so close to each other it was impossible to prevent it.

The Court below found in favor of the view taken by the schooner, and dismissed the libel. It was sustained in the proofs by three witnesses on board this vessel, the master and two hands, one at the wheel and the other the look-out. The view of the propeller was sustained by two, the master and the man at the wheel. The look-out was not examined, but his absence was accounted for, he having gone to California.

It is quite clear, unless the propeller can maintain her position, that the schooner suddenly changed her course by bearing away before the wind, and thus produced the disaster, the ground of the libel fails, as no fault can be justly imputed to her. If she kept her course, which she had pursued from a point three miles east of New-Haven, and which must have been seen on board the propeller for a mile or more before the collision occured, it was the duty of the latter to have adopted the proper movement to avoid her. The case turns upon this question of fact, did or did not the schooner change her course and thus produce the disaster? We think the weight of the proofs with the finding of the Court below: at least, upon the evidence, we cannot say that the libelants have established the affirmative so fully and satisfactorily as to justify us in charging this vessel with the loss. The case is one of great carelessness, or want of skill, on the one side or the other. The night was not dark, nor the wind very strong. Both vessels were near the middle of the Sound, which is several miles wide at the place of collision. They saw each other at a distance that afforded full time for any necessary movement to have prevented the meeting. Our surprise is nearly as great that it happened at all as if it had occurred in open day.

Decree below affirmed.

The Old Police Cases—Opinion of the Court at General Term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Leonard and Mullen.

The People ex rel. Wm. Gorman vs. *The Board of Police Commissioners.*—The decision in this and other of the Police cases has been already published in the TIMES.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

LEONARD, J.—The relator was a member of the Police of the City of New-York, on the 15th of April, 1857, when the act of the Legislature was passed to establish the Metropolitan Police District, &c.

The 32d section of that act continued the then existing officers and patrolmen in the performance of police duty, under the new Board thereby created.

The duties and purposes of the new force were precisely the same as those of the old. No oath, or acceptance of office, were required, on the part of the old force, to constitute them members of the new.

The old officers continued, or remained in office, under the new law, and under the new Board, by virtue of the Act of the Legislature, (19 N. Y. Rep., 188; The People *ex rel.* McCune *vs.* The Board of Police, &c.)

The 7th section of the Act of 1857 directs that no member of the force shall be removed, except upon written charges, after an opportunity of being heard in his defence, before the Board of Police. This provision applies to those officers who were continued in office from the old force, as well as to those subsequently appointed.

It is not claimed or alleged, on the part of the defendants, that the relator was ever removed from office. The Board of Police resist the application for the writ of *mandamus* to compel the restoration of the relator to office, of which he alleges he has, by them, been unlawfully deprived, on several grounds, which have been set forth in the answer or plea interposed by the Board of Police, and have been submitted to a jury in the very language of the pleading, as questions for them to answer.

These grounds, so far as it is now necessary to refer to them, are, substantially, the following:

I. That the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office under the new Police law, or under the Board thereby created.

II. That on the 23d of April, 1857, the relator withdrew from the force established under that law, and disclaimed holding any office, or doing any duty, as a member of the new Police force.

III. That, since the passage of the new Police law, on the 15th of April, 1857, the relator has, for his private gain, entered into other employments, in nowise connected with, but inconsistent with his duties as a member of the new Police force, and has received large profits therefor.

These answers, or pleas, were tried before a Circuit Court, and the jury found thereon, not the facts which were in evidence before them, but, as it seems, the legal conclusions to which they came from those facts, in the language almost of the pleadings interposed by the defendants.

As to the first answer or plea, above referred to, the jury say that the relator refused to take or hold office, and never has taken or held office, under the new act, or under the Board thereby created.

As to the second answer or plea, the jury say that the relator never having been a member of, did not withdraw from, the police force, organized under the new act, as he could not withdraw from an office never accepted.

As to the third answer or plea, the jury say that, since the passage of the act of April 15, 1857, the relator has, for his private gain, entered into other employments, in nowise connected with, and not as a member of, the police force, and has received large profits therefor.

These are the grounds upon which the Board now insist that the relator is not unlawfully deprived of his office as a member of the police force under them.

If the relator had been appointed by the new Board, and, upon being notified, or having learned, of his appointment, had refused to take or hold office, such refusal would be conclusive against his right to the writ of *mandamus* here demanded.

But he was not appointed by the defendants, the new Board of Police. He was continued in the performance of his duty as a policeman, under the new act and under the new Board, by a higher power than themselves—the Legislature of the State, from which authority the new Board alone derive the power they possess. It stands undisputed that the relator was in office, lawfully, on the 15th April, 1857, when the new law was passed, and also on the 23d April, 1857, when the new Board was organized and held their first meeting.

The Court of Appeals has long ago decided, in the case of McCune, that no act of acceptance or induction was necessary to a complete title to office, on the part of the old force, under the Board of Police newly organized.

The new Board conferred no office on the relator, nor did he accept any from them. The Legislature of the State had already settled the rights of the relator. It is wholly inapplicable to the case to allege, as a defence, that the relator refused to take or hold that which he had before taken, and then held, at the time the new Board was organized.

The Court of Appeals, in the case of McCune, also held that it was no evidence of a resignation or abdication of office for a member of the old Police force to refuse to recognize the validity of the new act, or the Board of Police constituted thereby, prior to the 3d day of July, 1857, or up to the time when that tribunal pronounced the new law to be valid, in the case of The People *vs.* Draper and others, reported in 15 N. Y. Rep., 532. Up to that time the old Police force, or the principal part of them, continued to perform Police duty under their old officers, and refused to acknowledge the authority of the new Board of Police, constituted under the act of 15th April, 1857.

Those persons holding office April 15, 1857, were set in authority over the old Police force, by virtue of the Police Act of 1853, and held the Police-stations, and all the muniments of their positions as a Board of Commissioners, Chief of Police, Captains, etc., and the power of discipline held the men in the force, occupying subordinate stations, to the performance of Police duty under them, until the Court of Appeals had pronounced upon the validity of the new act.

The most eminent legal authority in the State differed as to the validity of that act. The members of the Court of last resort divided in pronouncing judgment on that question. The subordinates of the old Police force were not required to be wiser than those great luminaries of the law. The refusal to acknowledge the new Board of Police was not ascribed to them by the Court of Appeals as their own act, but as the act of those who held authority over them; and for these reasons, among others, the Court of Appeals held the conduct of the old force, up to the 3d July, 1857, as not constituting any resignation or abdication of office.

The very terms of the answer now under consideration imply that the new Board were understood to confer office on the relator, or to offer to do so, and that it was incumbent upon him to accept or refuse. Such a view is a mistaken one. If the relator was in office for a single moment under the new Board, the term or expression "that he refused to take or hold office," as used in the answer, is wholly inconsistent with the fact that he was in office by virtue of the new law.

If, after that, the office of the relator became vacant by his own act, it must have arisen from his resignation or abdication, or from some other act rendering his title to the office void.

Every construction and intendment in regard to a pleading is to be taken most strongly against the pleader. He must be held to have stated his case in the most favorable manner for himself. In this case the Board of Police do not allege that the relator resigned or abdicated, or that his title to office was void by reason of any act which the pleadings allege, unless the matters above referred to as the third ground of defence constitute such a claim. We are not at liberty, therefore, to presume that there was any resignation or abdication of office by the relator, or that his title is void by any act of his own.

The second ground of defence, above referred to, was found by the jury adversely to the Board of Police. The jury say that the relator did not withdraw from the new force. They add their argument for this conclusion, and further say that the relator, never having been a member of the new force, could not withdraw from an office which he had never accepted.

It has already been shown that the relator was not required to manifest any acceptance of the office—that the Act of 1857 plainly continues him in the performance of duty as a policeman, and that the Court of the last resort have so decided.

The argument here given by the jury affords the key to their former conclusion. The jury find that the relator was not a member of, and did not withdraw from, the new force, because he never accepted office in it, and the same reasoning, perhaps, led them to the conclusion that he refused to take or hold office under the new Board. It seems probable that the jury inferred that the relator refused to take office, because he did not at, or immediately after, the organization of the new Board, on the 23d of April, 1857, manifest his acceptance, and probably acted, as nearly all of the old force did, under the direction of the former, and in hostility to the new Board.

Leaving out of view the argument of the jury, which it is not their province to give, but confining their answer now under consideration to the legitimate scope, they have found that the relator did not, upon the first meeting of the Board, on the 23d of April, 1857, withdraw from the Police force established under the act of April 15, 1857.

The jury omit to find whether, as alleged in the answer of the defendants, the relator disclaimed holding any office, or doing any duty as a member of the Police force, under the authority of the new Board.

This fact is worthy merely of a passing observation, that a most important issue has been omitted from the consideration of the jury.

In dismissing the further consideration of the second conclusion found by the jury, as above mentioned, it may be stated that there is nothing found therein adverse to the relator, or favorable for the defence.

The remaining subject concerns the effect which the entering upon other employments by the relator, not connected with his duty as a member of the Police force, for his private gain, has upon the relator's rights in this proceeding.

Here again the Jury have omitted to find whether, as alleged by the defendant's answer, such employments were inconsistent with the duties of the relator, as a member of the police.

Suffice it to say, that no authority has been found for holding the relator's title to his office, under the new Board, void, by reason of his entering upon other employment. The facts might, perhaps, warrant the Board of Police in putting the relator on trial for neglect of duty, when, if found guilty, the measure of punishment would, in some degree, be within their discretion.

The jury have omitted to find what was the nature of the employment upon which the relator entered, or the time when he was engaged in it. If the employment was subsequent to the time when the Board of Police, as now organized, excluded the relator from office, it was no neglect of duty on his part to engage in other honorable employment; and would not be a proper ground for removal. If the employment was before the 3d of July, 1857, and consisted in remaining in the service of the old Board of Police, it was not a ground of complaint by the new, as has been decided in the case of McCune, before referred to.

Whether, therefore, if the case were brought before the Board of Police, on written charges against the relator for neglect of duty, or insubordination, on the evidence adduced before the jury on the hearin, that Board would think proper to remove him, it would now be impossible for this Court to determine. Conceding, therefore, the principle that, in a case where clear grounds exist for the removal of an officer, this Court would not grant its writ of *mandamus* to restore him, even when excluded without due course of law, I am of the opinion that no case is here presented for the application of such principle.

Upon the whole case, I am of the opinion that the first finding of the jury, above stated, is inconsistent with the requirements of the Act of April 15, 1857, and with the decision of the Court of Appeals in McCune's case, and is not material to the determination of this proceeding.

That none of the conclusions or facts found by the jury constitute any defence against the right of the relator to be restored to the office which he claims.

That the relator continued in office when the new Board of Police (the present defendants) came into office, and when they organized under the act of April 15, 1857. That there could be no refusal to take or hold office afterward, because that would then amount to a resignation or abdication of office, and no such defence has been alleged in the pleadings or found by the jury. That the Court are not at liberty to intend or hold that the conclusion found by the jury amounts to evidence of resignation or abdication for the same reasons last mentioned, and also, because the facts upon which the jury base their conclusion in this respect have not been found by them, and their said finding is a mixed conclusion of law and fact, whereby the Court are deprived of the means of applying the law to the facts alone—because, also, there is much cause to doubt that such intendment would be in conformity with a just and lawful judgment herein, if the real facts upon which the jury based their conclusion were now before the Court.

The writ of *mandamus* must issue to restore the relator to office, and permit him to perform the duties, and take the salary thereof.

Other opinions in these cases will succeed this, and among them the dissenting opinion of Justice MULLEN.

Foreclosure of a Mortgage by the Assignee of a Party Taking it as Collateral.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Allen.

Napoleon B. Kukuck vs. *W. A. Mills, C. H. Sand et al.*—In this case the defendant, Sand, was the owner of a mortgage for $10,000, made by the defendant, Mills. He assigned the mortgage, as alleged, to one John Anderson, to secure a loan of $3,000, to be made by Anderson to a third party, with a condition that if the $3,000 was repaid at the end of one year, the mortgage should be reassigned to C. H. Sand; otherwise title thereto was to vest in Anderson. The borrower failed to pay, and Anderson, assuming to have full title, assigned the mortgage to the plaintiff, who instituted proceedings in foreclosure, making Sand a party, serving upon him no notice of a personal claim, with the summons. By inadvertence, Sand permitted himself to be in default, and the plaintiff obtained judgment of foreclosure, and the matter passed into the Sheriff's hands.

This judgment, cutting Sand entirely off, he now applied to the Court to have all the proceedings set aside, and for leave to come in and set up his rights.

The Court decided that under the existing judgment the defendant had no claim to the surplus, or a lien upon the premises; and that as there could be but one foreclosure of the mortgage, his interest was wholly cut off. It was also held that the assignment of the $15,000 mortgage was in itself but a pledge or mortgage of it, and that its absolute transfer by Anderson to the plaintiff, vested no more rights under it than Anderson had. That the plaintiff might have asked for a judgment for the sale of the mortgage itself, instead of that of the mortgaged premises; but that he could in no event take a decree cutting off Sand's interest in the mortgage, over and above the $3,000 advanced. The judgment was set aside, and the defendant allowed to answer upon payment of costs and Sheriff's fees.

Wm. E. Curtis for motion; Glover & Darling opposed.

Alleged Conspiracy and Fraud—Verdict Thereon.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT

Before Justice Leonard.

Stephen V. Moers vs. *Augustus Mond and five others.*—The plaintiff alleged that by a conspiracy between the defendants, one of whom is now dead, he was defrauded of over three hundred bales of tobacco. It was alleged that one of the defendants acted as broker, purchasing the goods for Mond, who gave $6,000 costs and the rest in notes, which were to be immediately discounted by the other defendants—but they were not; and when the notes matured they were protested for non-payment. This suit was then brought to recover the value of the tobacco. The defendants denied the charge of conspiracy and attempted to show that it was false; but in the minds of the jury, they failed to do so, and the consequence was a verdict against all of them for the sum of $22,583 65. An allowance on the verdict was made of $400.

Vanvoorst & Stewart, for plaintiff · Alker, Van Winkle & Kaufman, for defendants.

Habeas Corpus for the Relief of the Crew of the Slaver Augusta.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Application of Sydney Oaksmith and others.—The prisoners were the crew of the *Augusta*, recently arrested. They now applied for discharge on *habeas corpus*, alleging that they were detained without a warrant.

But as it appeared that a formal warrant had been issued subsequently to the arrest, the Court held that to be sufficient, and that the prisoners were legally detained. The writ was dismissed.

W. R. Beebe for application.

A Messenger Demands his Pay.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS

Before Justice Ingraham.

Application of James R. Mount.—The relator applied for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to pay him $800 for his services as a messenger to the Commissioner on Unsafe Buildings.

The Court denied the writ, the relator having his proper remedy in an action at law against the Corporation.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Erastus B. Roberts, convicted on Thursday last of embezzling $8,350 from the Overland Mail Company, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and nine months.

Michael Cassidy, 24 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault and battery upon John Nicholson, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Charles Harnkind was tried for assault and battery upon Henry Fisher and acquitted.

Michael Hurley, 20 years, born in London, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Julia Sullivan, of No. 15 Baxter-street, of $20 in coin, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Kane, 42 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to bigamy in marrying Mary Fitzgerald, a waitress in an eating saloon in Fulton-street, he having at the time another wife living. Sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

John Canter, *alias* Charles Day, convicted on Tuesday of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to the State Prison for ten years and five months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Dennis vs. *Roberts.*—Motion granted.

Fabricotta et al. vs. *Bowen et al.*—Motion denied, and the original motion granted as to third defence, the residue to be stricken out.

Cooper vs. *Brown et al.*—Appeal from taxation of costs dismissed.

Farrington vs. *Latson.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event, complaint to be amended *nunc pro tune*, and defendant allowed to amend in five days.

Baldwin et al. vs. *White.*—Motion granted, $10 costs.

Butler et al. vs. *Orff et al.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Smith et al. vs. *Upsher.*—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 20, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 1865	88	100 Erie R. Pref	59
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	85	300 do	58¾
1,500 Ohio State 6s, '60. 92	92	50 do	b30 58¾
5,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	44	20 Hud. Riv. R	39½
10,000 N. C. State 6s	59¾	825 do	39
5,000 Mo. State 6s	s30 44	100 do	b60 39¼
17,000 do	44	75 Har. R. Pref	32½
10,000 do	b30 44½	100 do	b10 32½
5,000 do	43½	200 Reading R	25¼
5,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. Joseph R	48¾	100 do	b10 35¾
2,000 Cal. State 7s	82	10 Cleve. Col. & Cin. R	98½
1,000 E. R. 1st m. bs	103	150 Mich. Cen. R	52
14,000 E. R. 3d m. b., '83	89	600 do	51¾
1,000 H. R. 3d m. bs	73	150 do	51¾
1,000 M. S. 2d m. ass	60½	50 M. S. & N. Ia. R	18¾
1,500 Ill. Cen. R. bs	88	10 Panama Railroad	118
1,000 C. & T. sk. fd. bs	78	100 do	s60 117
12,000 L. E. & W. 1st m bs	73	100 Ill. Cen. R. S	s60 61¾
15 Bank of Commerce	83	100 do	c2
47 Amer. Ex. Bank	s5	100 do	b60 62¾
175 Penn. Coal Co	80	50 do	s10 62½
20 Del. & Hud. C. Co	84¾	100 do	62½
100 do	s60 84	300 Cleve & Pitts. R	12¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co	b30 94¾	300 Cleve. & Toledo R	36¼
10 do	94¾	600 do	36¾
50 do	s10 94¾	200 do	36¾
50 do	94	100 do	s10 36¼
50 do	b30 94	200 do	b60 36¾
50 do	93¾	100 do	b10 36¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R	b3 80	200 do	b3 36¾
550 do	79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	63¾
150 do	s10 79¾	7 do	56
1150 do	79¾	600 do	56¾
50 do	s10 79¾	600 do	56¾
100 do	s60 79½	100 do	s10 56¾
100 do	b30 79¾	100 do	b30 56¾
950 Erie Railway	32¾	100 Chic., Bur. & Q. R	64
800 do	32¾	100 do	64¼
500 do	s40 32¾	200 Mill. & P. DuC. R	20¾
450 do	32¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	93¼	205 Erie Railway	32¾
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Cou	93¾	50 do	32¾
5,000 Missouri State 6s	43¾	100 Erie Railway Pref	58¾
6,000 do	43¾	5 M. So. & N. Ind. G. S	39
5,000 do	43½	50 Ill. Central R. Scrip	62
10,000 Cal. State 7s	82	10 Mich. Cen. R	52¾
2,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs	80	do	b60 52¾
2,000 Har. 1st M. Bds	96½	do	s30 51¾
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st M	39½	do	51¾
43 Bank of America	97	do	s60 51¾
120 National Bank	87	100 M. S. & N. I. R	s30 18¼
5 Pacific Mail S. Co	93¼	50 do	s30 18¼
100 do	93	50 Galena & Chic. R	72¾
250 do	92½	10 do	72¾
50 do	s60 92	100 Cleve. & Tol. R	s30 36
75 do	93	100 do	36
30 do	92¾	50 do	b30 36
200 N. Y. Cen. R	79¾	300 do	35¾
50 do	s30 79¾	100 Chic. & R. I. R	b10 56¾
250 Hudson River R	39	300 do	56¾

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20—P. M.

The Stock Market took a downward turn to-day, and prices were quite feverish throughout the dealings, especially on the speculative Railway Shares. Before the early Board, Erie shares were sold at 33 as against 33½ last evening, and New-York Central at 80½, as against 80½ ₱ cent. at the close on Tuesday. At the Board the disposition was strong to *Bear* the Market, seller 10 @60 days; the Cash Stock being also offered at the decline of ⅛@1 ₱ cent. as compared with the best rates of yesterday. Central was done at 79⅞ @79¾, and Erie at 32½ ₱ cent. Erie Preferred, 59@58½; Hudson 39, and the Western list in about the same proportion. In the latter a considerable speculation was shown in Cleveland and Toledo, the sellers pressing contracts at 36⅛@35⅞ @35¾ ₱ cent., seller 10 days, while the Cash Stock was ruling at 36⅛@36 ₱ cent. Chicago and Rock Island was also pressed on sale, 56¼@ ¾@½@56 ₱ cent., and Michigan Central, which sold before the regular Board at 52½@¾, was offered down to 51¾ ₱ cent. The heaviest fall was in Pacific Mail to 92½@92¾ for the cash stock, and 92 on seller's option. At the same time the National and State Stocks were comparatively steady, the United States 6 ₱ cents. of 1881 being within ¼@½ ₱ cent. of the prices of yesterday. After the second adjournment of the regular Exchange Board this afternoon, there was considerable excitement between the speculators of the *Bull* and *Bear* side, and a heavy business was done in New-York Central at 79½@79¾. At the last figure 1,000 shares were taken, and the same bid for 1,000 or 1,500 shares more. The price finally left off 79¼@¾, as against 80¼@½ yesterday. Erie 32¾@½ ₱ cent., against 33¼@¾ yesterday afternoon. Rock Island closed about 56; Toledo, 35¾

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The grand review of almost the entire army of the Potomac by Gen. MCCLELLAN, for which preparations have for some time been making, took place yesterday, and passed off with the greatest success. During the progress of the review the precaution was taken to double the picket guards at all points, to prevent a surprise by the enemy, and still further to guard against any such accident, the different divisions, as soon as their parts of the programme had been respectively executed, filed off to their quarters. The restriction regarding passes to cross the Potomac, was, for the time, suspended, and all had the liberty of witnessing the display. It is estimated that some thirty thousand persons availed themselves of this liberty. Gen. MCCLELLAN was accompanied by the President and Secretaries SEWARD and CAMERON, on horseback, and wherever they appeared the young commander and his distinguished companions were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The line, which was formed in a semi-circle, occupied an extent of four miles.

The expedition sent to the eastern shore of Virginia, by Gen. DIX, under command of Gen. LOCKWOOD, is meeting with the most gratifying success. As the National troops have advanced, the rebel flags have disappeared, and Union flags have taken their places; and the rebel force at Drummondstown has been disbanded, its commander finding it impossible to control the Union element in it, which broke out into open rebellion when Gen. DIX's proclamation was received. The force at Drummondstown is reported to have numbered about three thousand.

Our advices from Fortress Monroe are important. Lieut. WARDEN, who will be recollected as having been arrested and imprisoned at Montgomery at the commencement of hostilities, for having in his possession dispatches from the commander of Fort Pickens to the Government, arrived at the Fortress on Monday, from Norfolk, under a flag of truce, having been exchanged for a rebel lieutenant. He reports that the intelligence of the arrest of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL caused the greatest excitement among the rebels, who rejoiced at the prospect of a difficulty with the British Government. The rebel Congress met at Richmond on the 18th inst., but without a quorum. It is reported through an arrival from Hatteras Inlet, that Roanoke Island, which commands the passes between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, has been abandoned by the Georgia and South Carolina troops stationed there, who have blown up the batteries and gone home—probably fearing a visitation from some of the vessels of the National fleet.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore made an important seizure yesterday—no less than the entire establishment known as Miller's Hotel, situated at the corner of German and Pacer streets, in the western part of the city. The object of this movement is the breaking up of a regular mail communication with the rebels in Virginia, which is believed to have been carried on by some of the employes of the establishment. A number of letters were seized, and two arrests were made.

Important revelations respecting the conditiou and defences of New-Orleans are given in the letter of our correspondent on board the gunboat *R. R. Cuyler*, published this morning. At the date of writing—4th inst.—there were in the city some five thousand rebel troops, all very well armed, but poorly clothed; and an order had recently been issued compelling every man capable of bearing arms to belong to some military organization. The city was being environed by defences on every side excepting in the rear, from which the rebels appear to apprehend no attack but which, in fact, can be easily assailed by a well appointed force. The land on that side is swampy, and the city is unapproachable excepting by the Shell road and the Railroad, but it is believed that a force of ten thousand resolute men could overcome all difficulties and capture the city in fifteen hours after leaving the deep waters of Lake Borgne. The only fortification in the way is the old fort at the main passage between Lake Borgne and Ponchartrain, which is represented to be in a very dilapidated condition, and poorly provided with guns and men. Once in possession of the city, our forces could hold it against all assailants, and would, doubtless, have the assistance of thousands of its citizens who love the old Union, and who are waiting with what patience they may for an opportunity to strike a blow at the power which now oppresses them.

The National gunboats on the Western rivers are doing very effective service. The *Conestoga* went on an exploring expedition up the Tennessee River, on Monday, and discovered a rebel battery near the Tennessee line, into which she threw twenty-one shells, when the rebels manning it concluded to leave—which they did in their usual hurried manner. Still further on another battery was discovered, which was subjected to like treatment—the rebels being again routed, with a number killed and wounded. The damage to the *Conestoga* was slight.

The rebels who captured a number of army wagons a few days ago seem to have made a bad speculation. They were followed by Major HOUGH'S Cavalry, who captured about one hundred and fifty of them and recovered the stolen property.

The arrival of the *Saxonia*, and of the mails which left Liverpool on the 7th inst., by the *Norwegian*, furnishes us with important details of events in Europe, of which the telegraph had given a synopsis. Especially interesting is the development of the projected expedition of the three westernmost European Powers against Mexico. Each of the three is to send, it appears, the same naval force as the other; while the number of troops for land service is to be regulated by the number of the subjects of each State residing in Mexico, who require protection. By this arrangement the preponderance of number inolines to Spain. The various seaports are to be occupied; President JUAREZ is to be required to fix an early day when the demands of the expeditionists will be complied with; and in the event of non-compliance, the capital and other necessary internal points of the country will be seized. The treaty, which is said to be confined to five or six articles, provides that the Mexicans shall be permitted, in starting afresh, under European auspices, to choose their own form of Government, and that if their election fall upon a monarchy, they shall be at perfect liberty to select the sovereign. As the expedition is to sail almost immediately, the preparations of the three Governments are pushed with immense energy.

The tone of the English and French Press upon American affairs exhibits steady improvement. The correspondence between Secretary SEWARD and Lord LYONS, and the circular of the former in regard to our coast defences, excited animated comment, but had also evoked new assurances that the intervention of Great Britain in the American question was not merely improbable, but in the language of the London *Times*, impossible. A rumor of a Cabinet discussion, in regard to the propriety of "breaking the blockade," is started by a Dublin paper, but clearly without the slightest foundation in truth.

Authorities continue to accumulate in favor of the legality of the course taken by Capt. WILKES in removing Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON from the English mail steamer *Trent*. Mr. GEORGE SUMNER publishes a communication in the Boston *Transcript*, taking the position that the *Trent* was liable to capture—first, for carrying enemy's dispatches; second, for the refusal of the purser to exhibit the ship's papers to the boarding officer, and third, according to English practice, for carrying a hostile ambassador. A writer in the New-Haven *Journal*, over the signature of "B"—probably ex-Gov. BALDWIN—also sustains the act.

The captain of the bark *Teresa*, which arrived here yesterday from Maracaibo, reports that on the 12th inst. he spoke the schooner *Winthrop*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau—having run the blockade in company with another schooner, name not given.

Adjt.-Gen. BUCKINGHAM has issued an eloquent appeal to the people of Ohio, alluding in stirring terms to the recent successes of the National arms, and calling upon the citizens of the State to arouse to the necessity of more vigorous enlistments. Ten days are allowed for the completion of regiments now in camp, and within that time Gov. DENNISON says Ohio should contribute thirty-five thousand more of her soldiers to the grand column *en route* for New-Orleans, by way of Nashville.

A letter to the Leavenworth *Conservative*, dated at Camp Jennison, Kansas City, gives an account of an encounter between a force of rebels, which was encamped on the Little Blue, and a portion of Col. ANTHONY'S command. Thirty of the rebels were shot, and the National forces lost seven or eight killed and as many wounded.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday has a rumor, not altogether reliable, that Col. PIATT'S Zouaves, which were in pursuit of JENKINS' Cavalry, had overtaken them near Barboursville, Kentucky, utterly routing them. Ceredo had been reinforced by the Forty-first Ohio Regiment, and the Third Virginia Regiment had gone to Romney to strengthen Gen. KELLY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The French frigate *Pomoné*, from Halifax in six days, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She is commanded by the Marquis DE MONTAIGNAC DE CHAUVENCE, mounts 36 guns, and has a crew of 385, all told. An interchange of salutes was made between the frigate *Pomoné* and Castle William, on Governor's Island.

In accordance with a published call, a meeting of Germans was held last evening, to set on foot a demonstration intended to signalize the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, and to express the views of those who sympathize with his proclamation to the people of Missouri. A Committee of eleven was appointed to wait upon the General on the day of his arrival, and measures were suggested to prepare a public demonstration, to be followed by a mass meeting.

Col. WHALEY, of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, reported as killed in the rebel descent upon Guyandotte by JENKINS' guerilla force, has made his appearance in Ceredo, safe and sound.

The opinion of the General Term of the Supreme Court in the case of GORMAN *vs.* The Police Commissioners, respecting the plaintiff's title to pay and restoration to his position as a member of the police force, will be found in the law column. Justice INGRAHAM, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed a writ of *habeas corpus* for the relief of the crew of the *Augusta*, recently arrested by the Marshal.

The Stock market yesterday took a downward turn, and prices were ¼ per cent. lower on New-York Central, and 1 per cent. on Erie and the Western Railways than at the close on Tuesday. The National and State Stocks were ½@½ per cent. lower. Exchange lower on Merchant bills. Money easy at 6@7 per cent.

Flour and Wheat were heavy, and prices lower, yesterday, the export demand having been checked by the rise in ocean freights, and the depression in Foreign Exchange. Corn was more sought after, and was somewhat firmer. Cotton was in moderate request at steady rates. Provisions attracted rather more attention, especially Pork, which was less freely offered. Groceries were quiet, as were also Hemp, Hides, Metals, Oils, and Naval Stores. Fish, Tallow, Whisky, and Tobacco, were in demand. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hops, and Ingot Copper. The freight engagements were moderate at advancing rates.

With 1,800 less cattle than were offered one week ago, the markets have no more than held their own this week. A large proportion of the cattle were fat and heavy, furnishing an ample supply of beef. Live hogs are plentier than ever before, but, with heavy purchases by packers and others, prices remain at former low quotations. Sheep have declined 25c. ℔ head. The supply of all kinds of live stock is ample.

The Arrest of Mason and Slidell—Additional Points in the Case.

It is a common experience of lawyers, that it is hard to find adjudged cases which go upon all-fours with any case in controversy. And this seems to be so in the instance of MASON and SLIDELL. Many cases have been cited in the discussions upon it, but few of them really hit the point at issue exactly. Most of them are decisions of the Courts in proceedings to condemn vessels as prizes, which would be pertinent if Capt. WILKES had seized the *Trent* and brought her into this port to be condemned and sold. But that is not exactly the case. Capt. WILKES did not capture the *Trent*, and no proceedings are to be had against her. He has stopped her, searched her, and taken from her two men with their baggage, among which, as we understand, were dispatches from the rebels to to their emissaries abroad. Was he authorized to take them, or has Great Britain a ground of complaint against us because of his act?

In the first place she can have no ground of complaint because of the stoppage and search of the *Trent* by the *San Jacinto*. She has determined to consider the present state of things as a state of war—the parties as belligerents, and herself as a neutral. But the right of either of two belligerents to search private neutral vessels at sea is perfectly indisputable. It cannot be more strongly stated than it was by Lord STOWELL, in the case of the *Maria*, (1 Rob. Rep., p. 340,) as follows:

"The right of visiting and searching merchant ships upon the high seas, *whatever be the ships, whatever be the cargoes, whatever be the destinations*, is an incontestable right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent nation. * * * This right is so clear in principle that no man can deny it who admits the legality of maritime capture. * * * The right is equally clear in practice, for practice is uniform and universal upon this subject. The many European treaties which refer to this right, refer to it as preëxisting and merely regulate the exercise of it. All writers upon the law of nations unanimously acknowledge it. In short, no man in the least degree conversant with subjects of this kind has ever, that I know of, breathed a doubt upon it."

The Canadian papers of which we spoke yesterday, do not seem familiar with this decision, but we take it that England's complaint must be, not that we searched the *Trent*, but that we took the men from her.

These men cannot be treated by England as ambassadors, because to consider them such would be to give the strongest recognition of the Government from which they came. If, then, she would have had no right to complain if they were ambassadors, *à fortiori* she can have no right to complain now. As to this point, the same authority in the case of the *Caroline* (6 Rob. Rep., 464) has said expressly that "you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage." But assuming that they were of less distinction than ambassadors, we find their case alluded to in the case of the *Orozembo*, (*ibid.*, p. 434,) by the same Judge of whom Dr. BROWN, in his treatise on civil law, says: "He may be considered the steady oracle of maritime jurisprudence, amidst the wild speculations of naval Europe." The *Orozembo* was an American vessel, bound from Lisbon to Macao, both of them neutral ports. She had on board when she was captured by a British cruiser, (England being then at war with Holland,) three Dutch military officers and two persons in civil departments in the Government of Batavia, a Dutch colony. Lord STOWELL forfeited the vessel, on the ground that she was carrying the military men, and as to the civil officers he says:

"Whether the principle would apply to them alone I do not feel it necessary to determine. I am not aware of any case in which that question has been agitated; but it appears to me, *on principle*, to be but reasonable that whenever it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons should be sent out on the public service, at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel."

We do not as yet know what exact character these gentry went in. Doubtless the dispatches taken with them will give sufficient information on that head to enable the Administration, upon which the determination of this question is devolved—since the *Trent* was not captured—to maintain its ground with the English Government. We assume that they will show that these men went on the service of the Confederate States, and commissioned by them. We assume, also, that they went at the expense of the rebels. The contrary assumption would be too extraordinary. Nothing in the past history of either of them could warrant it.

And, if it is "of sufficient importance" to the rebels that these men should have been sent out "on the public service" to warrant sending them "at the public expense," certainly the *Trent*, which took them on board,—her captain, knowing the capacity in which they acted, as he must have known,—might well be forfeited for such a breach of neutrality. And if the *Trent* could have been forfeited as prize, the taking from her the contraband articles, whose carrying warranted such forfeiture, can be no ground of complaint.

As we said at first, adjudged cases which go on all-fours with this, will of course be rare. The case of LAURENS, our Commissioner to Holland in the Revolution, which we mentioned a day or two since, is, however, one entirely identical with the present. But the principles which are established would seem clearly to cover the case. If the carrying of dispatches is such a "noxious act" as to warrant the forfeiture of the vessel which carries them, the carrying of emissaries, living dispatches, must be held still more noxious, and if dispatches may be destroyed, as there is no possible doubt but that they may be, though found on board a neutral vessel, certainly these emissaries may be detained. If ambassadors of recognized Governments may be stopped on their way, certainly emissaries of an unrecognized band of rebels may be. And if the *Trent* could have been forfeited as lawful prize, certainly, as the case stands, there is no ground of complaint on the part of England; but rather of self-congratulation on her part, and more care on the part of her shipmasters hereafter.

THE CHARTER ELECTION—THE CANVASS FOR MAYOR.—The contest for Mayor begins to clear up a little. JAMES T. BRADY declines the nomination of Tammany Hall, and Mr. GUNTHER has been nominated in his place. He is a popular candidate, and will poll a highly respectable vote. He will divide the Democracy very fairly with WOOD and thus greatly improve the chances of ODYKE'S success, if he should decide to run. We doubt whether WOOD will poll as heavy a vote as LYNCH did. Aside from the general opposition which he has always encountered, there are many who think he has been Mayor long enough, and that a little rotation in that office may be desirable. Indeed, it is not certain that he is to be a candidate. Possibly he may make up his mind that he has held this office long enough to satisfy his ambition, and that he may as well be looking forward to something else. Still the understanding among his friends is that he intends to be a candidate.

Mr. ODYKE will poll the full strength of the Republican Party, and has a strong hold upon the mercantile community without regard to party distinctions. He has been a merchant, is a man of wealth, of ability, and of considerable experience in public affairs, and is especially conversant with the wants and interests of the City. When he was a candidate, two years ago, he ran well, and would have polled a heavier vote, but for the universal conviction, which the result substantially justified, that the contest was really between WOOD and HAVEMEYER. This time, according to present appearances, the struggle will take a different shape. Tammany Hall has lost standing and strength since that time, and will poll a much smaller vote. The contest will now be between WOOD and ODYKE.

Our Causeless Panics.

We are a nation young in years, and still younger in experience, if the causeless panics to which we are constantly subject are to be taken as proof. Like an untrained, but spirited horse, we shy, and perhaps throw our load into the ditch, at everything unusual that accident, or malevolence, or improvidence may have thrown in our path, though it may be nothing more than a tattered rag flaunting by the wayside. Our sensitiveness is in part owing to our social and political organization. In other countries the solution of grave international, and even domestic questions, is regarded as belonging exclusively to Governments which exist *per se*, and whose own safety and welfare are to be considered, as well as that of the people. The latter, consequently, quietly pursue their wonted avocations, while their rulers are tortured with anxiety, and the difficulties which beset them, but which never, or only slowly, reach the public eye. Not so in the United States. All questions that arise are instantly before an impressible audience, consisting of the whole nation, and are magnified in one direction or the other according to the caprice or conclusions of the moment. The Share market, that barometer of public sentiment, dances up and down in such rapid oscillations that it is barely possible to register anything like a correct mean.

Yesterday was a good illustration of this want of ballast in the popular mind of the country; or rather of New-York; for this City is *sui generis*, although still, by virtue of being its commercial metropolis, stands as the representative of the nation. War with England was the theme, and stocks were thrown out with the same eagerness that they were sought for only a day or two ago, and what was the rag on the bush yesterday? The seizure of the rebel Commissioners, Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON. But none save a fool, or, what is worse, none but a rebel at heart, would assert the act of Capt. WILKES to be a ground for war. It is too ridiculous for a sane man to entertain such a proposition, even to himself. We have intentionally committed no offence toward England. Capt. WILKES had no instructions whatever to board an English ship, for any purpose. He did so upon his own responsibility. The Government have not yet disavowed the act. If it should turn out, as it probably will, that the ship violated the law of nations, and the Queen's proclamation, then Capt. WILKES will be fully sustained. Till this point is decided, we very properly hold the rebels, who are guilty of an offence the just punishment of which is death. If England wanted, ever so much, a pretext for war, we have so far given her none. We have the law technically on our side. If not, we have it most fully in spirit. This fact is enough to drown any resentment that might otherwise arise. What is the act of which we complain? That the British steamer made itself, for the time, a rebel ship, in transporting their Commissioners, with their credentials and dispatches—articles contraband of war,—across the ocean. The penalty for such an act is confiscation in any neutral port. Suppose, which we cannot conceive possible, that some technicality interposed would have saved the ship, if seized, from condemnation, is the nature of the act changed in the slightest degree? Clearly not.

Is England or any other country going to take advantage of a quibble, while the right is most manifestly against her, to rush into a war with a nation with which it is on the closest relations of amity and commerce; one of her own family; a nation with which no real cause of difference exists; into a war from which not the slightest advantage is to be gained, but one fraught with tenfold greater harm to herself than the United States? The whole idea is too absurd for a moment's thought.

It happens, singularly enough, that at the moment one causeless panic is at its height, the news from abroad is of a more assuring character than it has been for months. It comes to us from every quarter that England has not the slightest idea of interfering in our affairs. She has too much at stake for any such nonsense. We can open the cotton ports long before she can, with all the force she could set on foot. We admit that that country labors under the delusion that she would be the gainer if the rebellion were a success. We admit that the best of feeling does not prevail between it and the United States; but this is the churlishness of a petty family quarrel, is really only skin deep, and which, should common danger or harm threaten, would speedily give way to a sense of what is due to relationship, to similarity of ideas, and to real mutuality of interests. The two nations growl at each other; but present to the people of each the alternatives of peace or war, and the hands of both would be raised up in horror at a prospect of fratricidal strife. As it is, both are constantly declaring to each other that neither have the least idea that war is possible, and ridiculing each other for entertaining such a notion. The London *Times*, last received, and from which we give to-day copious extracts, laughs at our antics and at Mr. SEWARD'S Circular, and tells us that a war between the two countries is *impossible*; and cannot understand why we should get up such humbugs, which upset the stock market, tend greatly to weaken the credit of Government, and inflict a heavy blow upon all our interests, without effecting the least possible good.

While we are giving way to panic, the prospects at home were never before so encouraging, the people were never so unanimous, nor the Government so strong. The "Peace" Party at the North has ceased to exist. The Government has only to ask for men and money to have all it wants of both. Every breeze wafts to us news of military success. Every interest at the North is rapidly making up the losses occasioned by the rebellion. The internal trade of the country is most active and prosperous. The foreign exchanges are still largely in our favor. In fact, the position of affairs, every way, is deservedly a matter of general gratulation. Why a different view should be taken we cannot conceive. But it is perhaps natural that the excitement constantly upon the public mind, which cannot be got rid of till the war ends, should occasionally take the direction of apprehension and fear, when there is really not a speck in the horizon.

The Joint Expedition to Mexico.

In an article, which we elsewhere reprint from the Paris *Presse*, we have a significant disclosure of the part England and France propose to themselves in the expedition to Mexico. They go, it seems, as "tutrices,"—traveling "governors," or "tutors,"—"mentors" of Spain, who, left to herself, would be likely, in the excess of juvenile strength and spirits, to commit we know not what extravagancies. The least that was to be expected from the original Spanish programme, which the Madrid Ministry was so long obstinate in the resolve to execute independently, was the forcible restoration of Spanish rule in Mexico. This purpose has been curbed by the joint convention. Neither of the Powers is to acquire territorial or other advantages not common to the rest; and, should the Mexican people, promoted by European bayonets, select monarchical institutions for their future government, no European bayonet shall point out the man to wear the crown. The treaty itself is a defeat of the purpose which induced the Spanish Government to begin its preparations for war. The expedition is so nicely balanced between the three parties, that anything like unity between two will give direction to its conduct and results; so that the moderate designs which the English and French Governments entertain in common, must control the entire transaction.

Why England should have enough interest in Mexican affairs to propose the sequestration of the revenues of the Republic, it has been easy to understand. But it has not been easy to understand why France, whose claims upon the insolvent State are merely nominal, should care to go even so far. Both have gone yet further, simply to watch and restrain the action of Spain. The imminent risk that the first knowledge of an approaching Spanish expedition might excite the Mexican population to the slaughter of all Spanish residents, has been well comprehended in Europe; so well, indeed, that the Cabinet of Madrid long hesitated to enter upon the business. Should such a massacre occur, and Spain be left to indulge the natural appetite for revenge unchecked, a spectacle of outrage and inhumanity would be presented such as has marked no warfare since the days of the Spanish conquest. The presence of the French and English will moderate the tendencies of both parties to excess; and, unless unforeseen contingencies tempt all three Powers to exceed the limits they have laid down for themselves, the fact of France and England becoming parties to the intervention, which Spain had determined upon, must be regarded as rather advantageous than otherwise. Yet does this mitigating circumstance in no wise cure the objection which the Government of the United States entertain to the spirit and the occasion of the present act of intervention, or to the right or propriety of European intervention, whatever its form, in the domestic affairs of an American State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.—Arrangements have been made between the Heads of Departments in Washington and the representatives of the New-York Press, by which, it is hoped, much of the inconvenience and dissatisfaction hitherto connected with the publication of official documents may be avoided. Up to the present time, there has been nothing like system introduced into this matter; it has been left to take care of itself. Every leading newspaper has kept three or four reporters in Washington, mainly to watch the Departments, and get hold first of such official documents as might be in their possession. The business thus became a mere scramble, entailing infinite annoyance upon the Secretaries and Heads of Bureaus, and leading to practices in the highest degre derogatory to the character and position of the Press. It became dangerous to leave a public document upon any Secretary's desk, lest it should mysteriously disappear and make its first appearance in the columns of some enterprising newspaper. Some journals, much more zealous for news than for the preservation of their self-respect, devoted themselves to the purchase of special favors in this way, by filling their columns with fulsome flattery of special members of the Government who had them to bestow, and unscrupulous abuse of others who might decline thus to traffic for their own advantage in documents belonging to the Government and the people at large. The whole thing was becoming a nuisance to the Secretaries, fatal to the independence and self-respect of the Press, and degrading to the gentlemen employed as reporters at Washington.

The matter was finally taken in hand by the Secretary of War, and put upon a better footing, with the hearty concurrence of every branch of the Government. It has been agreed that all *official* documents of whatever kind, emanating from the Departments, shall be delivered to the general agent of the Associated Press at Washington,—and to him alone,—for prompt and simultaneous transmission to such papers as may desire to receive them by telegraph. This will put an end at once to complaints or suspicions of favoritism on the one side, and of bad faith or the betrayal of confidence on the other. It will relieve the Secretaries from the annoyance of being dogged every day by an army of reporters, eager to get sight of some official document in their possession, and will enable reporters and correspondents to devote their attention to some more intellectual department of their profession, than that which has hitherto engrossed the larger share of their attention.

In England and France this matter has long been reduced to as much method as any other branch of the public service. The French Government publishes all its official documents in the *Moniteur* alone, leaving other papers to copy from its columns. In England every document which the Government desires to have made public is sent simultaneously to all the London daily journals: and such a thing as favoring one at the expense of another, with such intelligence, no matter what may be its position or political character, is utterly unknown. The same [illegible] will now be pursued here, to [illegible] vantage, we are confident, of all [illegible]

Gunboats.

"When Secretary WELLES contracted for the new gunboats, a hue and cry rang through the country disparaging them, and predicting their failure. It came from the disappointments of parties seeking contracts to construct something else in their stead. Some of them have been fairly tested in Commodore DUPONT'S late brilliant action. They have proved the most valuable for the particular service required on the Southern coast now afloat—so valuable as that orders have doubtless been sent out to hasten the construction of the rest of the twenty-five as fast as possible."

This paragraph, which is taken from the Washington *Star*, errs as much in praise as the "hue and cry" it speaks of did in disparagement. The gunboats did good service in the bombardment at Port Royal, though hardly of the kind or degree stated. There is no need now to conceal the fact that, in the position originally assigned them in the execution of DUPONT'S masterly manœuvre, the gunboats found themselves very hotly assailed by the deliveries of the rebel batteries, and from this circumstance they were withdrawn and ordered to take a flanking position, whence they kept up an enfilading fire, that came well in aid of the main movement. It was the great war ships that did the heavy business. It was they which, in that triple cotillon of dreadful ellipses, poured in those tremendous broadsides which fairly astounded the rebel garrisons. Three of these prodigious steamers opened fire simultaneously from seventy-five guns! No number of gunboats could have been arranged so as to accomplish this in the same time. The heaviest fire in the shortest time—immense broadsides in rapid succession; that was the problem, and only the largest frigates could solve it.

The gunboats have their own part to play. It is an important one, and the sooner the two score that are being constructed are ready for use the better. For the command of the vast internal waters of the Southern coast they are precisely what is wanted. But for the reduction of scientifically constructed forts a quite other class of ships is needed. Most of the harbors of the Southern coast—the harbors of Charleston, Brunswick, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New-Orleans—are broad and deep and admit the heaviest ships we have. For the bombardment of those points we shall need the heaviest, and the sooner we can add to them a couple of iron cased ships the better. And while we want all the gunboats we can get, we are now entering on a series of coast operations in which we shall have more and more to look mainly for success to the deadlier energies of our men-of-war.

Three Years or the War

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of the words, "Three years, or the war," under which the troops have been, and are now, enlisting. Some contending that their time will expire at the end of the three years, whether the war is over or not—while others contend that they are to remain for an indefinite period, or as long as the war lasts. If the latter is the proper construction, why mention three years then?

This is important to those who are about to enlist, and I hope, therefore, you will give us a definite answer. K.

The meaning of the words is *for the war*, but not to *exceed* three years. The object of the phraseology is to give the soldier the right to claim his discharge at the end of the war, whether it lasts three years or not,—and to give the Government the right to his services for three years, if the war lasts so long. Any other construction would render half the phrase unmeaning.

REBEL TESTIMONY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BLOCKADE.—Rebel aspirants for European recognition have carried to Europe formidable schedules of vessels that have run the blockade. They took good care, however, not to mention that of the five hundred which they pretended to count up, nine of every ten were mere insignificant row-boats that dodged about the rat-holes of the internal waters. Here are some more gleams of truth which flash out through the New-Orleans *Crescent*. Coming from the source it does, the importance of the testimony can hardly be overrated:

"There has been much talk and a great many comments on what has been termed running the blockade. Reports—and they will prove to be simple reports—say that 516 vessels have run the blockade since the 19th of May last. *This is a very wild estimate, even if supported by returns or statements in the department at Richmond.* The blockade was enforced off the mouth of the Mississippi River on the 25th of May, at which time there were forty sail of vessels in this port, outward bound, which were permitted to go to sea. The blockade commenced off Mobile and Pensacola about the same time. Vessels were allowed to leave those ports till the 8th of June. So far as New-Orleans is to be considered, the last arrivals *viâ* the Balize, were on the 20th of May last. There have been some arrivals and departures of schooners from the bayous on the Gulf. There have been some coasting vessels on the coast of Carolina evading the blockade; but all these will not count up 516. On the other hand, the Hessian steamer *South Carolina* has *captured seventeen schooners* in attempting to run the gauntlet between New-Orleans and Texas ports. There have been only three or four vessels from Europe—one from *Bermuda*—that have successfully run the blockade. Some few West India traders have met with success on the Carolina coast. It is misleading foreign governments to make assertions of this character. If the blockade is easily avoided, *when not a vessel has entered the port of New-Orleans viâ the river for five months, and only one viâ the lakes from a foreign port.*"

DISPATCHES FOR EUROPE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Persia* will call off Cape Race about Saturday noon, weather permitting, and Capt. JONES will be happy to take charge of dispatches for Europe, which should be sent through the Agency of GEORGE STORER, Esq., No. 145 Broadway, up to Friday evening.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Brilliant Victory at Port Royal—Active Operations to be Carried on in the South—The Rebels—The Arrest of [illegible] of the Government.

[illegible] Correspondent.

[illegible]day, Nov. 18, 1861.

The brilliant naval achievement at Port Royal has changed the aspect of military affairs, and it is said that the idea is broached of transferring the active operations of the war from these cold latitudes to the very bosom of the sunny South. Instead of assailing the enemy in his intrenchments in front of Washington, it is thought to be more feasible to put a force sufficiently strong to protect the Capital into Winter quarters, and ship the remainder of the immense army now collected here to Port Royal, and perhaps other points of the Southern coast. Our friends in Kentucky and Missouri might also be reinforced from this division of the army; but in the event of adopting the policy here referred to, it is probable that the division would, in the main, be sent to the Southern coast. Indeed, it seems to be a highly plausible view of the question, which assumes that the easiest and speediest way to get the rebels away from Manassas Junction is to assail them in great force in South Carolina, Georgia and the Gulf States. If eighty or one hundred thousand of our men were transferred to those regions, there would be no alternative but for the rebels to break up their camp in front of our lines, and hasten to the defence of their cotton-fields and rice plantations. If they failed to take this course the whole Gulf States, with South Carolina and Georgia, might fall into the possession of the Government, and the rebellion would thus be hemmed in, north and south, with the populations of North Carolina and Tennessee strongly yearning for a restoration of Union and peace. New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston would be captured certainly, and these being once firmly gripped by the hand of Government would never be released. The rebels cannot fail to foresee these consequences of a transfer of our forces to the South, and we must suppose them to possess far less sagacity than they have hitherto exhibited if we doubt that they would make a corresponding transfer of their strength. Rather than yield up the Gulf States to the ravages of war, and all the Southern ports to the possession of the Government, Virginia herself would be left to fight her own battles, and then the advance of the army of the Potomac to Richmond would be a matter of course.

The transfer of the main body of the rebel force to the Gulf States would have the happiest consequences upon the Union cause in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. A counter rebellion would be the immediate consequence, and it is not improbable that the three would at once disown the Southern "Confederacy," and return to their allegiance. That this would be the effect in North Carolina can scarcely be doubted. This done and the rebel organization would be broken up, and the war would be ended.

There is then strong grounds for regarding the rebel cause as on the wane. The conspirators are in a tight place, and it will be our own fault if they are not compelled to succumb within a very brief period. The Government will doubtless use the opportunity wisely.

Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will be treated with no unnecessary harshness or incivility, but the friends of Union will universally exult at the capture of two such distinguished malignants. It would be difficult to find two men more thoroughly imbued with the views of treason, more guilty and deserving of punishment, or two who would fret more from the mortification of vanity and pride, at the idea of being caged in a Yankee prison.

I notice that the Baltimore *Sun* and the *Herald* are deeply graveled by this capture of their Ambassadors, and intimate that the Government has put into hot water. The *Herald* has the effrontery to declare that the Government will be compelled to disclaim the capture, apologize, and promise to do so no more. There was serious talk of arresting the editors of a leading religious journal of doubted loyalty, for the indiscretion of imputing to the Administration a policy dishonorable to the country. What, then, should be done with the editor of the *Herald*, who makes the following insulting imputation? He says:

"But it is evident Commodore WILKES was not authorized to make the arrests on board of a British ship, and it is more than probable the Government will disavow the proceeding, apologize for it, promise never to do it again, and perhaps reprimand the naval officer for permitting his zeal to outstrip his discretion."

Nothing could so much delight the rebels as the adoption of this cowardly course on the part of the Administration. They would have reason to rejoice at our humiliation, because no American could hold up his head in presence of a foreigner, after such an event. The wish of the *Herald* has been father to the thought. Generally it makes an ostentatious display of its belligerent spirit toward England, but on the present occasion it suits its convenience to desire the voluntary abasement of our country before the British Lion.

OBSERVER.

THE REMOVAL OF FREMONT.

A German Demonstration on the Subject—A Committee Appointed to Wait upon Fremont—A Mass Meeting to be Held, &c.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City for several days past, a meeting was held, yesterday evening, at Friedeborn's, on the corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets.

The call ran as follows:

JOHN C. FREMONT.—The removal of JOHN C. FREMONT has awakened an outcry of dissatisfaction among the majority of the Northern people, especially the Germans, which no ukase of the gentlemen who stand at the head of the Administration can suppress. The chief complaints against FREMONT are: Firstly, that he wishes to uproot by war *the cause* of the war; secondly, that he has given foreigners, particularly Germans, honorable positions on his Staff. The other complaints alleged are so false or so ridiculous that it is not worth while to make any further allusion to them. FREMONT has, therefore, sinned because he is for freedom, not in mere form alone, but in its real essence, and because he has thought foreigners—Germans—worthy to do battle for this end. FREMONT is honored!

The German citizens of St. Louis have shown that no arbitrary decree of a weak Administration may, indeed, remove the military commander, but not the idol of the People.

The undersigned believe that the free-minded Germans of New-York hold the same views. Hence, they have resolved to call together a mass-meeting of Germans for the purpose of expressing the opinions of the German element in relation to FREMONT.

Time and place will be publicly announced hereafter:

Fr. Kapp,	G. Manchot,
Dr. Dulon,	K. Eulenberg,
A. Berge,	H. Grube,
Fr. Kamm,	G. Friedeborn,
A. Willmann,	G. Kuepper,
F. Roedel,	A. Goetze,
W. Kapp,	Th. Glaubensklee,
P. Koch,	Ch. Vetter.

The members of the Committee are reqqested to meet at Mr. FRIEDEBORN'S, corner of Stanton and Chrystie streets, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock.

The Committee organized for business by calling Dr. DULON (father-in-law of Gen. SIGEL) to the chair, and making Mr. G. KUEPPER, of the Tenth Ward German Republican Club, Secretary.

Dr. DULON, after repeating the contents of the call, announced the purpose of the meeting to be the immediate arrangement of a grand public demonstration to be made by the German citizens of New-York, upon the arrival of Gen. FREMONT in this City, and a mass meeting to be held either before or after that occasion, in support of the views set forth in the celebrated proclamation to the People of Missouri, Aug. 30, 1861.

The Chairman's statement was received with general applause and Capt. ADELBERG, a veteran, who served with Gen. FREMONT on his famous Western expeditions, and is now in correspondence with him, said that he expected the latter to arrive in this City, and take rooms at the Astor House to-morrow.

It was, furthermore, made known that a German gentleman in this City would receive a telegraphic dispatch from a friend of his of the same nationality, on the day of Gen. FREMONT'S departure from St. Louis. No such dispatch had yet come, and doubt was therefore thrown upon the idea of his arrival so early. After protracted discussion, in which Messrs. KOPP, FORSSON, GOETZE, KUEPPER and others participated, a Committee of eleven, consisting of Messrs. Kessman, Aufermann, Kapp, Dulon, Willmann, Kopp, Roedel, Friedeborn, Goetze, Eulenberg and Kuepper, was appointed, with power to increase the number as might be deemed advisable, to wait upon Gen. FREMONT, immediately upon his arrival, and express the sentiments of the Germans of this City.

On that occasion, a demonstration will be made with music, banners, torches, etc., and subsequently, a mass meeting will be held.

Various meetings are to be held throughout the City, to-day, in furtherance of the same project, which members of the Committee said was also on foot in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. At 11 o'clock the Committee adjourned.

CITY POLITICS.

THE TAX-PAYERS' UNION PARTY.

Mr. George Oydyke Nominated for Mayor.

The Nominating Committee of this Party met at the Everett House last evening. FRANCIS R. TILTON was Chairman, and Messrs. GEORGE GRISWOLD' WM. WEDGEWOOD and WM. D. WADDINGTON acted as Secretaries.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE was nominated for Mayor by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions, offered by JOHN LIVINGSTON:

Whereas, Our municipal elections should be entirely freed from the bias of partisan politics, party prejudices, and party interests; and,

Whereas, The Taxpayers' and Citizens' Union, ignoring all political distinction, desire to lend their aid in preventing that waste, corruption, and oppressive taxation under which all portions of our community are now suffering; *and whereas*, this desirable and necessary end can only be attained by electing to office none but honest, trustworthy and competent men, who will bring about a more enlightened, efficient and upright City Government, and who will institute a system of prudent and rigid economy in the administration of our affairs, by securing the proper application of only sufficient taxes to defray necessary expenses, to the end that our property may be protected from fraudulent confiscation, our institutions preserved, and our industrial and laboring classes relieved from the misgovernment under which the sources of their income are almost destroyed; and,

Whereas, we believe GEORGE OPDYKE to possess the qualifications of honesty, integrity of character and executive ability, requisite for the proper and faithful discharge of all the duties of the highest office of this City, and that he will, if elected thereto, faithfully strive to remedy the evils and abuses from which all our citizens are now suffering, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said GEORGE OPDYKE is the choice of "The TAX-PAYERS' and Citizens' Union," and that we do, hereby, nominate him as its candidate for Mayor.

Resolved, That we caution our fellow-citizens not to permit the action or delay of any political organization to blind them to the fact that the question as to whom they will elect to the office of Mayor on the 3d of December next, lies between the present incumbent of that office and the above-named nominee; and we have only respectfully to ask that each candidate shall be judged by the record he has made for himself in the course of his business and official life.

Resolved, That we believe our good citizens are at heart honest; that they desire good good Government, and will always vote for fit and trustworthy men when they have the opportunity; that at the coming election we will afford them such opportunity, by placing in the hands of all for Mayor the ballot of GEORGE OPDYKE, whom every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in wresting this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened.

The Committee from the Third Councilmanic District reported the following nominations for School Commissioners: William E. Curtis, William H. Wellsom and James M. Underhill. For Alderman Eighteenth Ward—John A. Weeks. The following nominations were also reported for Councilman of the Fifth District: Peter Wierick, Michael C. Gross, Anthony Miller, Thomas G. Hall, Frederick Kepper, Henry T. Smith. For School Commissioner, Thirteenth Ward, W. H. Tracy. For Inspector, Oscar A. Thussius. For Trustees, Benjamin Hutchinson and James H. Irving. The nominations for Councilmen of the Sixth District were reported as follows: Abraham Lent, J. T. Johnson, B. S. Solomon, S. T. Russell, George Griswold, Edward Colgate. The Committee then adjourned to meet again Friday night and receive further nominations.

People's Union Syracuse Convention.

NOMINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER FOR MAYOR —MR. GUNTHER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

This Convention met last evening at the Cooper Institute, Dr. J. M. AUSTIN in the chair, the purpose being to nominate a candidate for Mayor. Addresses were made by Dr. DEBY and others, all eulogistic of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, who had been selected as the candidate of the organization for Mayor. The nomination having been officially made known to Mr. GUNTHER, brought forth the following response and the resolutions subjoined. The letter of acceptation was received with the most tumultuous applause, and the resolutions were adopted with acclamation:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

Dr. James M. Austin, President People's Union (Syracuse) Convention:

DEAR SIR—Please renew to the organization over which you have the honor to preside my sincere thanks for their nomination, and inform them that I now accept the same, and hope to receive their unanimous support, so generously tendered me.

Yours truly, C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

Whereas, Our nominee for the Mayoralty, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., has met with the unanimous approval of all the Conference Committees appointed by the various organizations, and united upon as the Union candidate; therefore,

Resolved, That in him we present a candidate who possesses in an eminent degree the desired qualities of capacity, integrity and fidelity, and one who will if elected maintain a character, in the discharge of his public duties, long sought for and much needed in the Chief Magistracy of this the commercial metropolis of our country.

Resolved, That we invite the coöperation of all our citizens to his support.

On motion of J. L. MILLER, Esq., the following resolution was adopted, several motions to amend having been voted down:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to have a ratification meeting at an early day, in connection with all the other organizations in favor of our candidate for the Mayoralty.

After the passage of the above resolutions, Committees were called upon nominees for Aldermen and Councilmen, but none were ready except the Committee in Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE'S District. That Committee reported in favor of endorsing his nomination, and the report was adopted unanimously.

Mozart Councilmanic Conventions.

The Mozart Democrats held their Councilmanic Conventions last night with the following result:

4..JOHN HOGAN, THOMAS FITZGERALD, ALEX. R. MCGANEN, CHARLES HAGAN, HARRIS BOGART and CORNELIUS DESMOND.
5..MICHAEL CASSIDY, JOHN MURPHY, EDWARD COSTELLO, ANDREW MULLIGAN, PETER WYGRACK and EDWARD REPPER.
6..J. J. HANLAND, H. K. BLAUVELT, R. VAN WART, ——— PRYM, ARTHUR ARMOODY, FRANK O'BRIEN.
7..HARRIS ——, FRANK MCDONOUGH, KEYRON PERKINS, JOHN LYONS, THOMAS DUNN.

Meeting of the Tammany General Committee.

A meeting of the Tammany General Committee was held last evening at Tammany Hall. On account of the thin attendance, a recess was taken till 7½ o'clock this evening.

National Union Club.

The names published yesterday as those of Councilmanic nominees of the National Union Club were those of the Conference Committee of the Sixth Senatorial District. By mistake, too, Mr. E. MORTIMER DEBY'S name was printed Duy.

People's Union Aldermanic Conventions.

The People's Union (MARSHALL) Aldermanic Convention held their Councilmanic Conventions last night, with the following result:

4..Adjourned till 26th inst.
7..Adjourned till 25th inst.
6..H. B. PURDY, GEO. BRIGGS, C. C. FOWLER, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER, ELBERT ROBINSON.
7..Adjourned till 22d inst.

Tammany Aldermanic Convention.

The Eighth Tammany Aldermanic District Convention met last night, and nominated WM. M. ELY. This makes the third candidate in this District, and a branch of the Mozart Hall Democrats will meet this week to nominate another.

Mozart Aldermanic Convention.

The Fourth, Sixth and Sixteenth Aldermanic Districts Conventions met last night pursuant to adjournment, with the following result:

4..James Bayley nominated.
6..Adjourned till this evening.
16..Nominated Terence Farley, the present incumbent.

Tammany Councilmanic Convention.

The Sixth District Tammany Councilmanic Convention met last night pursuant to adjournment, and nominated Alexander Shaw, James O'Neil, John Ryer, Arthur Ahmerty, James Farley and Joseph Smyth.

Tammany School Convention.

The Seventeenth Ward Tammany School Convention met last night and adjourned till Friday evening.

THE CREW OF THE BARK AUGUSTA.

The Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

The crew of the supposed slaver *Augusta* were yesterday brought before Judge INGRAHAM, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the United States District-Attorney having meantime issued a warrant for their arrest on the charge of aiding and abetting the slave-trade, the Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoners to the custody of the United States Marshal, who recommitted them to the Tombs. The *Augusta* was taken into Greenport after her capture, whence she will be brought to this port. Her owner, APPLETON OAKSMITH, who is now in Fort Lafayette, claims that she was destined for a legitimate voyage; but the nature of her cargo, and the manner of her fitting up, will probably demonstrate the real character of the vessel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—SUPPORT OF THE QUARANTINE HOSPITALS.—The regular meeting was held yesterday, Mr. CURTIS, Vice-President, in the Chair. A communication was received from the Quarantine Commissioners, asking for an additional loan of $1,000 for the support of the Quarantine Hospital. This caused some debate, but was finally granted. The money received from the sale of the Richmond County bonds is now expended, except a small balance of $500. From the weekly statement, it appears that 62,793 emigrants have arrived up to date, against 96,651 last year. The amount received for commutation of passengers, and other sources, is $182,240 80. Expenses during the same period is $172,565 69. Balance in bank, $9,675 11.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—MICHAEL O'BRIEN and HENRY DUFFEY were arrested yesterday, by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, and taken before Justice KELLY, Jefferson Market, upon the charge of highway robbery. It is alleged that on Monday night they met CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, of No. 238 Fiftieth-street, and after being in his company a short time volunteered to accompany him home. On the way they assaulted him and forcibly took from him a watch and gold chain, valued at $45. The robbers fled but were subsequently arrested as above stated. They were committed on the charge of highway robbery.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board met last evening at 5 P. M. The most important business before the Board was the report of the Committee on Appeals made at a previous meeting, but which had not been acted upon. It was a case of the dismissal of a teacher, a young lady, from School No. 23, in the Sixth Ward, by the local board of that Ward, in which the lady appealed to the Board for redress. A very lengthy discussion was had upon the case, in which the legal powers of the Board were debated, *pro* and *con.*, but the report of the Committee in favor of restoring the dismissed teacher was finally adopted by a vote of 23 to 5.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.—The Police of the First Precinct reported, yesterday, that Lieut.. Col. BAKER, of the Nineteenth New-York Volunteers, accidentally fell overboard from Pier No. 2, East River, and would have been drowned, but for the prompt assistance rendered by Officer SHEA. The Colonel lost his gold watch and chain, valued at $275, while in the water, also his sword. They have not been recovered.

DEATH FROM BEING RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—WILLIAM JAMES, a lad about seven years old, was run over by a stage on Tuesday evening, near the corner of Avenue B and Tenth-street, and injured so seriously that he died last evening. The driver of the stage, whose name is JAMES CHARLIER, residence No. 191 Avenue B, was arrested by Officer MAXWELL, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday afternoon, and committed by Justice STEERS for examination.

DEATH FROM FALLING ON A PIECE OF ICE.—JAMES BENJAMIN, 16 years of age, accidentally fell down the hatchway of the ice barge *Montauk*, and struck his head against a piece of ice, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, to such an extent that he died soon after. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday upon the body, at No. 144 Christopher-street.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SAW-MILL.—GEORGE BALDWIN, aged 23 years, while engaged in a saw-mill, had the thumb and two fingers of his right hand sawed off. The injuries thus received resulted in his death early yesterday morning. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body at the New-York Hospital. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FIRE IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.—About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred at No. 15 Centre-street, in the office occupied by the Prison Association, situated on the second floor. A quantity of books, clothing, &c., which benevolent persons had contributed for the benefit of discharged prisoners, was totally destroyed. Loss about $50. Damage to the building about $25. The property is owned by GEORGE BRUCE.

FIRE IN SPRING-STREET MARKET.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in an attic over the east end of Spring-street Market. The upper part was occupied as a dwelling by LEVI FOLSOM. His loss on furniture was about $300. Insured in the People's Insurance Company for $800. Damage to the building—which is owned by the City—about $200.

FIRE ON THE SHIP STAR OF THE WEST.—About 7½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the hold of the ship *Star of the West*, lying at the foot of Market-street, E. R. It was extinguished, however, very soon, and the damage is trifling. She is owned by THOMPSON & NEPHEW. During the fire a man named Wood fell down the hold and was seriously injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

FIRE IN A FEED STORE.—About 9½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the feed store of LEIGH, YOUNG, & Co., at No. 51 Whitehall-street. Damage $200. Insured for $6,000 in the Corn Exchange and Park Insurance Companies.

Fair for the Benefit of the Orphan's Home and Asylum.

This institution, inugurated in 1851, and since flourishing under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as a home for children who have been deprived of both parents, is now fairly established in its fine new building, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, and commenced on Tuesday night its annual Fair for the benefit of a fast-multiplying family of youthful inmates.

The opening night was distinguished by liberal patronage, though less than usual in consequence of the troubles of the country. The large room to the right of the Forty-ninth-street entrance was illuminated, and set with tables along two sides and one end, the other extreme of the hall being occupied by rows of benches from the floor nearly to the ceiling, upon which were arranged, in the fulness of healthful life, eighty parentless little ones, of whom fifty are boys. The uniform of the boys consists of close fitting jacket and trowsers of darkest gray, almost black, finished at the throat with a tiny white collar. The girls are tidy in snug dark woollen dresses and long white aprons.

The matron, as our reporter entered, was marshaling them to move about the hall in regular order, and delight their various tastes by the expenditure of ten cents each which a kind hand had just blessed itself in giving them. The divine propensity of generosity and self-denial was perceptible as the ceremony was consummated, and these little creatures, unaccustomed to the realization of capital, whispered to their guardians that they would like this or that small purchase sent to a friend far away, but now to learn for the first time how lovingly cherished. These minute commissions were importantly weighed, and likely to be sacredly carried out.

Along the array of brilliant tables were objects to please and seduce eyes less unsophisticated than those twinkling with delight in that little army. Among others too numerous for detail, were: First of all, the crotchet work, so near resembling lace that people are satisfied to buy it for such. The tri-color was rendered peculiarly attractive to "Young America," by being knit into reins for playing "*horsey*," which young gents naturally incline to when two or three are gathered together. Elegant French toys were in abundance. Patriotic designs in various forms were prominent. A pretty miniature chapel, emulating our grand church edifices in mingling religion and politics, had floating from its steeple height the flag of our Union, while in contrast a low perched cottage displayed the same loved insignia from its humble corridors. Gentlemen were enticed to encase their chilled toes in snug and soft slippers embroidered in beautiful figures embodying National emblems. A magnificent sofa-cushion, seeming only fit for regal inclinations, was the distinguishing feature of one table, but its rich purple and gold and glitter of beads were forgotten in the interest which the next excited by its collection of articles wrought by the little hands which never knew a mother's guidance, and only the shelter and protection given by the patrons of the Orphan's Home.

[illegible] Judge Whitman.

The bark *Teresa*, Capt. FOSTER, from Maracaibo, Oct. 22, with coffee, hides, &c., to MASLAND, PHELPS & Co., reports that on Nov. 12, in lat. 30 10, long. 72, spoke schooner *Winthrop*, from Wilmington, N. C., for Nassau, N. P. She had run the blockade, in company with another schooner, four days previously. On the 17th inst., lat 38 05, lon. 71 30, fell in with brig *Judge Whitman*, Capt. BRAY, from Boston to Fortress Monroe, with granite, in a sinking condition. After considerable trouble, succeeded in taking off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port. Left at Maracaibo bark *Ilva Durie*, from St. Thomas, just arrived.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE WHITMAN.

Capt. BRAY, of the brig *Judge Whitman*, lost at sea on the 17th inst., reports that on the 15th inst., Montauk bearing N. N. E. 15 miles, experienced a heavy gale from N. W. by N., which drove us 180 miles E., and caused the vessel to leak badly, which continued increasing till the 17th inst., when she gained two feet per hour. We were obliged to abandon her, and were taken off by the bark *Teresa*, Capt. FOSTER, from Maracaibo for New-York. The *J. W.* was 14 years old, 174 tons burden, and owned by F. B. SPOFFORD, T. B. PICKERING and others, at Deer Isle, Me.

Railroad Arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

Trains from Washington, by the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, leave as follows:

Washington.	Baltimore.	Harrisburgh.	Pittsburgh.	Elmira.
6 A. M.	8:25 A. M.	1:10 P. M.	12 Mid.	9:15 P. M.
5 P. M.	8 P. M.	2 A. M.	12 M.	4:15 A. M.

The train from Pittsburgh for Washington, leaving at 4 P. M., will arrive here at 11 A. M. the next day, and the 9 P. M. train at 5:30 P. M. the next day.

The trains to and from Washington hereafter will make close connections with all Northern, Eastern and Western cities.

Through tickets will be sold to and from all points; also baggage checked through.

These and the other recent mail changes have been produced mainly through the efforts of Mr. CANFIELD, the acting manager for the Government.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

SCRANTON, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 20.

RICHARD DRINKER, Esq., an old and well-known resident of Luzerne County, fell dead in the street here at noon to-day.

The Case of Mr. Bolton.

PELHAM, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read in your paper of yesterday, under the head of "Brooklyn News," "A singular suit for debt, and what became of it," as a friend of Mr. BOLTON, whose character is well known and justly appreciated in this county, I think proper to state that the publication is so much of an *ex parte* representation, and so far from truth, that you would do a public service by requesting the public to suspend their opinion until the plaintiff should (as his counsel stated) "come from Westchester with witnesses to rebut such testimony." Respectfully yours,

A FRIEND OF JUSTICE.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT FALL IN COTTON, BY THE OCCUPATION of Beaufort, would astonish the people of our City. Yet the immense sales of KNOX'S Hats, being a constant habit, does not astonish any one. Everybody says that the taking of Beaufort was a success, and everybody thinks that KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, is a perfect success in producing a fashionable Hat.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING contains:

I.—THE LATEST NEWS UP TO THE MOMENT OF GOING TO PRESS.

II.—A CAREFULLY DIGESTED RECORD OF THE REBELLION NEWS DURING THE WEEK.

III.—GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY OF ALL EVENTS OF THE WEEK, both foreign and domestic.

IV.—OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—Interesting letters from France and England.

V.—VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL—Being letters from our Special Correspondents at Washington.

VI.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE CAMPS—News in detail from every division of our great army, giving all movements made or contemplated.

VII.—LEADING ARTICLES—The Arrest of Slidell and Mason—How England treats Rebel Embassadors—Provincial Growlings—The Speech of Gen. Patterson—Californians on the Seas—and other articles discussing the leading questions of the day.

VIII.—A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF THE ARCH TRAITORS SLIDELL AND MASON, together with the latest and fullest news from our forces at Port Royal.

IX.—ITEMS OF AGRICULTURAL and DOMESTIC INTEREST, compiled chiefly from sources otherwise inaccessible to the American reader.

X.—A CAREFULLY PREPARED COMMERCIAL PAGE, containing the latest market reports, and carefully corrected quotations.

The Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, offer special advantages to purchasers of sewing machines. In addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, which are acknowledged to be infinitely superior to any sewing-machine in the market, they are now manufacturing greatly improved shuttle or lock-stitch machines, thus affording buyers the advantage of comparing the two leading stitches made by machinery.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings and Mechanical appliances or Deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

BUDD—PENNELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. F. C. Ewer, CHARLES A. BUDD, M. D., to MARY ELIZABETH, only daughter of the late Richard Pennell, M. D., all of this City.

HATCH—SWEET.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at the Church of the Ascension, by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, D. D., WARNER D. HATCH to ANNA KATHARINE, daughter of the late Thomas Sweet, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

WILLIAMS—GOODMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Hugh Carpenter, CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, of New-York to LAURA, eldest daughter of H. H. Goodman, Esq.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—MACK.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Dr. Dutton, H. M. HITCHCOCK, M. D., of New-York, to MARY A., daughter of Rev. E. S. Mack, of the former place.

DIED.

SUYDAM.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, JEANNIE MESIER, youngest daughter of Henry Suydam, of New-Hamburgh.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

HEDDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, WALTER, infant son of Cornelius H. and Martha W. Hedden, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 28 Bethune-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ALLETTA VARIAN, widow of the late Thomas J. Stevens, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 West 28th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, after a short illness, JOHN J. SMITH, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of John M. Smith's sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 135 West 40th-st., near 7th-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, JAMES L. HILL, formerly of the City of Dublin, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Dublin and New-Orleans papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of dropsy, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 54 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 Eighth-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

CURRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, SAMUEL CARSON, of the firm of John B. Hobby & Co., aged 45 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 231 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

GERRITSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, JANE VAN BRUNT, wife of Samuel J. Gerritsen, Gravesend, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, A. D. Polhemus, No. 123 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 22, at 2 P. M.

ROBERTS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA CAMPBELAR, wife of Alonzo B. Beebe, and eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 25 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives, friends, and Sandy Hook Pilots, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 97 Ryerson-st., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

VERNOL.—In Katonah, Westchester County, at his residence, on Monday, Nov. 18, LEWIS VERNOL, for many years a resident of this City.

Funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from Chambers-st.

BURNEY.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, at 8 A. M., at the residence of his father, at Irvington, D. BURNEY, eldest son of D. N. Burney.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, at 12 M., without further notice. A train will leave Hamilton-st. at 9:30 A. M., and returning leave Irvington at 2:14 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 603.—NOV. 20, 1861.
50, 61, 20, 75, 22, 72, 21, 1, 16, 25, 5, 70, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 604.—NOV. 20, 1861.
46, 2, 58, 64, 77, 66, 23, 7, 30, 12, 1, 53, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of Nov. 14, No. 9,387 drew $100,000; No 23,504 drew $60,000; No. 1,592 drew $30,000; No. 22,974 drew $15,000; No. 3,913 drew $10,000—being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A VERY INTERESTING ARTICLE,

BY HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

ENTITLED

THE COURSE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN

REFERENCE TO THE REBELLION,

IN

THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

WAR CLAIMS.

ARMY AND NAVY APPROVED BILLS PURCHASED, unadjusted and suspended accounts promptly collected. We have an efficient agent at Washington, to prosecute such business indefatigably.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

GENTLEMEN'S VEST CHAINS.
One, two, and three dollars each, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.

BALLOU'S PATENT
IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
Patented November 1, 1859.
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.
Made to measure at $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen.
No order taken for less than half a dozen shirts.
Wholesale trade supplied on the usual terms.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

THE
NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATRD NEWS,
NOW READY, NO. 108, NOW READY.
Has seven beautiful Engravings, showing the operations of our Fleet at Port Royal entrance. All are reliable pictures, sketched on the spot by our Special Artist, beside other engravings of scenes nearer home.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,
WOMAN'S CENTRAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION, N. Y.,
No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
ARMY AND SUTLERS' EXPRESS,
For Washington, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Hatteras, and all other points where troops are stationed, leaves office No. 59 Broadway at 12:30 A. M., 5 P. M. and 6

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

The Death of the Emperor—His Successor—The Policy of the Rebels—A Severe Typhoon, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

This mail conveys the important news that HIEN FUNG, the Emperor of China, died at the Palace of Zehol, in Tartary, on the 22d ult.

The last dates from Tientsin, 25th of August, do not indicate his successor very definitely, but there appears little doubt but that the late Emperor's son, an infant, is nominated to succeed,—the Regency to be conducted by a council of six. The other most probable successors are Prince KUNG, who signed the treaty of Tientsin, a man of decided energy and friendly to foreign powers, or else his elder brother, who was with the Emperor, at Zehol, at the time of his death. This latter is said to be turbulent and devoted to an ultra China policy, which might give rise to fresh troubles. At Tientsin the inhabitants were preparing to go into mourning, and there was much commotion amongst the Chinese authorities, who, as usual in such cases, were issuing public documents under a blue instead of a red seal. Blue is the semblance of imperial mourning, as white is that of the people.

This event makes but little stir among the Chinese here. The custom on these occasions is for the people to let their hair grow for one hundred days: as it is very coarse and intractable, they will soon resemble a multitude of Turks'-head brushes. The barbers will doubtless be the greatest sufferers by this state of things, as every Chinaman, having any regard for his appearance, has his head shaved as regularly as he takes his ablutions.

Should Prince KUNG succeed, this would be the time for the English, French and American Governments by supporting him against the rebels, to consolidate the Chinese Empire, and infuse into it some spirit of progression.

The rebels appear to have no decided policy, further than to swarm like locusts over wealthy districts, and devour its substance as long as it can support them with ease, interrupting the course of trade, without accomplishing any public good.

We are daily receiving advices of a very severe typhoon which has swept the Chinese coasts in the neighborhood of Formosa. At Foo-Chow several vessels were blown ashore or dismasted, and many buildings blown down, among them the Custom-house. Only one American vessel is reported as having suffered there—the bark *Mermaid*—and she but slightly. But the American ship *John W. White* has put into Amoy, dismasted, eight feet of water in her hold, and will doubtless be condemned. Several foreign vessels are reported as foundered or disabled, and some of the lame ducks are dropping in here in sorry condition.

During the midst of a gale on the evening of the 6th inst., the store-sheds of the French commissariat, at Cowloon, on the opposite side of the bay, took fire; large quantities of compressed hay and some provisions were destroyed. The livid glare of the flames throughout the night, amidst the raging of the gale, lighting up the whole harbor, made a striking scene.

On the 4th and 5th insts., the public sale of lots on the shameen land reservation for rebuilding the foreign factories at Canton, took place. This land is newly-made ground, filled up on a mud flat, just above the site of the old factories, which were burned during the last war, and was reserved for the foreign residents by the late treaty. The prices obtained were higher than generally anticipated, and there is now some probability of a resuscitation of the palmy days of old Canton.

American shipping has suffered considerably out here, under fears of privateers from the Southern Confederacy. There was a report recently of one being fitted out at Shanghai, and the United States steamer *Sagmaw* went there to look after her, but the vessel's papers appearing to be in order, she was let to go on her way.

JAMAICA.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Executive Committee—The Speakership of the Assembly—The Presidentship of the Council—Financial Troubles—Falling off of Revenue—A New Railway—Commercial—The Seasons—The Markets.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

We are fast approaching the most eventful period of the year, namely, that in which the collective wisdom of the country is called together to discuss the state of public affairs, and devise means for the future well-being and good government of the Colony. The usual Royal Proclamation has been issued, summoning the Legislature to meet and proceed to business on the 12th of the present month, and very great expectations are formed in certain quarters of the Executive Committee as at present constituted; but we all know how great expectations end. If one is to credit all he hears, the Governor's present advisers are to remodel everything—the fiscal regulations of the country, the judicial system, the Customs' department, the Post-office, the Road system, the Parochial establishments, and withal there is to be a scheme of retrenchment. As I have said, they are to remodel everything, but if they do not remodel themselves, there is every probability of the Assembly remodeling them. They cannot come down to the House in the coming session and claim indulgence, as they did last year, on the plea that they are new to office. They have had twelve months to make themselves acquainted with the onerous duties they have undertaken, and if they again show themselves unequal to their responsibilities, they are not likely to be tolerated by a House in which "Young Ambition" is on the tip-toe, eager for place and power.

Should the Ministry be outvoted, so circumscribed is the materials from which the Governor can select another Executive Council, I am afraid he will have no alternative than to make an appeal to the country; and should such a contingency arise, there is a certainty that the Government will find itself shorn of much of its present strength. It is feared that there will be some trouble on the very first day of the sessions. Both the Speakership of the Assembly and the Presidentship of the Council have become for the time being vacant, and will have to be filled up before any business can be done. The latter office will have to be filled by the nomination of the Governor; but the former must be by the election of the House, and, for aught I know, may be made a question to test the strength of parties. The candidates named are Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, C. K., and Hon. HENRY WESTMORELAND. Both gentlemen are fully qualified for the office. If Mr. JORDAN is elected, it will be in consequence of the universal esteem and respect in which he is held. If Mr. WESTMORELAND, it will be that the planters, having a majority, will show their power by placing one of their own body in the Chair.

The greatest of the difficulties by which the Government will be surrounded will be the finances. It is feared that they will have a large deficiency in the revenue to make good. I have shown in previous communications that, partly from the commercial crisis here, and partly from the American war, there has been a great falling off in imports—the principal source of revenue. The returns, published in the *Gazette* by authority, show a continued falling off in the revenue during the last three quarters, but the difference is particularly marked in the quarter just concluded. The total revenue for the quarter ending Sept. 30 has been £48,778 5s. 6d.; for the preceding quarter it was £55,451 4s 10d., and for the corresponding quarter of last year, £56,090 2d. It will thus be seen that the present quarter's revenue is less than that of the preceding quarter by nearly £7,000, and less than that of the corresponding quarter of last year by nearly £10,000. In analyzing the returns, I find that the falling off occurs chiefly in the import duties and customs tonnage dues.

A project has been started for laying down a new railway, to be accomplished by means of entirely local capital. The line is to extend from Kingston to Stony Hill, a distance of about ten miles. The estimated cost is £30,000, which sum is to be raised in 6,000 shares, at £5 each,—the calls to be 2s. per week on each share.

I regret in having to state that the country does not yet manifest signs of improvement from the late commercial crisis. The properties of the insolvent estate of Mr. F. L. CASTLE have been sold at auction, and, with the exception of a pen near Trelawny, purchased by D. P. NATHAN, Esq., were all knocked down to G. MAGRATH, Esq., for £15,000. The creditors of MR. CASTLE have brought serious charges against the official assignee of Cornwall, Mr. ADOLPHE SHILIPSEN, into whose hands the management of the estate fell, and on the certificate of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Governor has dismissed him from office.

The October seasons have been pretty general, in some districts marked by unusual fatal severity, occasioning several fatal accidents by the overflowing of the rivers.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

Northern Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Southern Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Boston Mails close at.. 5 A. M., 12½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 12 M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—TO SAMUEL NELSON, OF BELLEVILLE, New-Jersey, North America, joiner; HUGH HAYES, the same place, husbandman, and SUSANNA, his wife, (formerly Susanna Nelson, spinster,) THOMAS McAUGHTRY, of the same place, farmer, and ELIZABETH HANNAH, his wife, (formerly Elizabeth Hannah Nelson, spinster,) JANE ISABELLA NELSON, SARAH NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON, all of the same place, spinsters.

The above parties, in 1830, received, through Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York, a share of the estate of Matthew Nelson, formerly of Liverpool, gentleman, deceased. In consequence of the recent death of his widow and relict, the property comprised in her marriage settlement will become divisible amongst her husband's legatees. Such of the above parties as are living are required to forward to me immediately their respective addresses, with all necessary information as to such of the above parties as are dead and have left issue.

EDMUND WARD,
Of Pilacot, Lancashire, England.
Solicitor to the surviving Executor of
PRESCOT, Oct. 22, 1861. Matthew Nelson, deceased.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, lucky in business, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Asiatic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLYON, Boston, Mass.

F. H. W.—CALL FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, same place; do not disappoint me, I have something of importance to communicate. M. Z.

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USED AS AUTHORITY IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

REBELLION RECORD,

THE AUTHENTIC AND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORY OF THE PRESENT REBELLION,
EDITED BY FRANK MOORE,
CONTAINS ALL THE OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES,
WITH
PICTURESQUE NARRATIVES BY EYE WITNESSES.
It also contains the
SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE WAR,
BOTH REBEL AND UNION,
AND OVER TWELVE HUNDRED INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF HEROISM AND SUFFERING NORTH AS WELL AS SOUTH.

From the Philadelphia Press, Oct. 26.

"We are making our history hand over hand," said the late Major Winthrop. What he desired is now being done by Frank Moore, editor of this "Rebellion Record." Thanks to his industry in collecting and judgment in selecting from all reliable sources, here he is putting aside the best materials for the future historian.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS. SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
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STILL CONTINUES.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

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IMPORTERS OF
BUFF, WHITE AND GREEN HOLLANDS,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Reps, Lastings, Brocatels,
CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF WINDOW SHADES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.
We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our
BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices.
Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.
RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 83 Broadway.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
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No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.
Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

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No. 102 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A SKIRT FACTORY AND GOOD-will; established four years; name well and favorably known; fixtures and machinery complete and in first-rate order, and sufficient to turn out $100,000 worth of goods yearly; location good and rent low; $3,000 cash required to buy the business. An active party with means can be placed at once in an excellent position and with superior prospects. Principals only treated with—none others need apply. Address, with real name and means, B. & H., Box No. 3,384, Post-office, New-York.

$3,500.—can positively command $3,500 in cash, to invest in a profitable business, long established, and having a good run of paying customers. Apply personally to PINDAR & BISHOP, No. 328 9th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXtures of a long-established crockery store, on a leading street in Brooklyn. To one who can control from $3,000 to $5,000, this is a good opportunity to commence business. For particulars, address S. H., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

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(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
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PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED—A DOUBLE CYLINDER HOE OR Taylor press, 31x46, or thereabouts, in good condition. Also, for sale cheap for cash, two Hoe drum cylinders, 31x46 and 31x50, and a Campbell drum cylinder, 29x41. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

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WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing and ironing in her own house; can give the best of references as to capability and responsibility. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., front room, top floor.

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Supplied at the lowest market prices.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cow's milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av. S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver for Platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable Scotch girl, and will assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 268 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant girl a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress, in a private family. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 345 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and do plain sewing; has the most satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 144 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do plain sewing and take care of children; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young woman, or will do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call corner 47th-st. and 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl as first-class cook, one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 80½ 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A first-class cook; being a Protestant wishes a home in a respectable family; has but few connections in this country, and understands all the duties required of a cook, such as baking, pastry, desserts, soups of every kind, poultry of all kinds, and larding; will be found to be accommodating and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., near 5th-av. The best City references given.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is a first-rate washer and ironer; also a good bread and biscuit baker; understands all soups and desserts; has the best of City reference from an upper-class family in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 3d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable middle-aged woman, as good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, understands milk and butter thoroughly; competent of her business; no objections to go a short distance in the country; very best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 240 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook, in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; has lived in the first families in the country; wages $9 to $10. Call or send a note to No 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of baking; will wash and iron; would like to go in the country; good home preferred to high wages; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully acquainted with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH PROTestant cook wishes a situation in a first-class boarding-house or private family; understands all kinds of cooking, and can give unexceptionable reference as to character, capacity, &c. Address STUART, No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., or can be seen at the same number.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker; best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references required. Apply at No. 248 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as an excellent cook; the very best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble, none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a private family, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear, until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle aged Protestant cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does soup, jellies, game, &c.; bakes cakes, pies and pastry of all kinds; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 208 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 115 West 26th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable female, who understands English and French cooking, a variety of desserts, &c., and is a good baker; good City references. Apply at No. 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as cook; perfectly understands her business; first-class references. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 144 West 36th-st.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED SPANISH WOman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; would assist with the washing if required; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at 164 9th-st., opposite the Bible House, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A Two respectable Protestant girls wish situations in a family together; one as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or both would be willing to do the work of a small family together; have excellent City and country reference; would have no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 5th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good cook and to wash and iron, in the city or country, by a very competent girl, with satisfactory reference. Call at No. 69 6th-av., hat-store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can give the most respectable City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family, or as laundress in a private family; has good reference. Call at No. 192 Varick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City and country references. Call, for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a German girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 309 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; reference given. Call at or address No. 235 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted be a respectable young girl as dressmaker and seamstress, and understands all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery, and is willing to do chamberwork, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., front room, top floor; wages $7.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation to do general housework, by a competent girl, or as chambermaid, &c. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 Perry-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation to do housework in a private family; is a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 9.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young girl to do general housework; good city reference can be given. Call at No. 170 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; can do chamberwork if required. Has good City reference. Call or address No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 164 Ninth-st., 2d floor, opposite the Bible House.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and waitress, by a genteel young girl; has no objection to the country. Good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 120 East 28th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable American young woman, a Protestant; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant or children, or would wait on a lady; has no objection to travel or go a short distance in the country; is kind and obliging, and a good plain sewer; can give the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 263 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machines; is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from its birth; very best of City reference; was four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-park, second floor.

AS NURSE.—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED nurse, a Protestant, wants a situation; has had the entire charge of infants for many years in first-class families in this City; has no objection to grown children; is a good seamstress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for three days in the fancy store, No. 641 3d-av., between 55th and 56th sts.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY AN English Protestant woman as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., corner of 35th-st., or a note addressed S. A., Madison-square Post-office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as infant's nurse and seamstress; would assist with light chamberwork; will be found a most responsible and trustworthy nurse; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 153 West 20th-st., 3d floor, near 7th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady, or go in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 277 6th-av., first floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—A GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS of age, wants a situation in a respectable family, to take care of children and assist at other light housework; she is obliging and willing to work. Good City reference given. Call at 192 East 13th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or do chamberwork and assist with children; has no objection to the country. Good City reference given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, as a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork and sewing, by a very neat, respectable girl, who is fond of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. She is willing to be useful and obliging, and can refer to ladies with whom she has lived in this City and elsewhere. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 118 East 14th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman, with the best of City reference, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist in the children; is a first-rate plain needlewoman and seamstress; is kind to children; is willing and obliging; can enter her situation this day. Call at the Employment Institute, No. 669 Broadway, up stairs. C. Bookham in attendance.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is desirous of finding a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy girl as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 29 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 491 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXperienced young German woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; will also do waiting and chamberwork; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 Elm-st., Room No. 13, near Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A Welsh Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, &c., has excellent references, and is willing to devote her whole time to her employer. Call at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an English widow, with experience in children, a place as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 144 East 21st-st., Room No. 11.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young girl a situation as child's nurse; has no objection to do chamberwork and assist with sewing. Her reference is convenient. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a capable and trustworthy young woman, to take charge of an infant and do plain sewing. Best of reference as to honesty and capability. Please call at No. 415 6th-av., between 25th and 26th-sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest manner; is capable of taking charge of a baby; would do chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 109 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young English woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothes; or would take care of growing children; best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION IS WANTed by a respectable Protestant young woman as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 113 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS WAITER.—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST-class waitress wants a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, and neat and tidy in her habits; she is fully capable to take any capacity in a private house; she is also willing to do chamberwork or sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 88 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best of City reference.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as first-class waitress and chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; is willing and obliging; can give three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at 138 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Protestant girl as waitress in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 202 7th-av., near 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as waitress, who can give good City reference from her last place. Also, a first-class cook, who can furnish good City references. Call at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as waitress and chamber-girl and to assist in the washing and make herself generally useful. Has good City references. Has no objection to country. Call at No. 137 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a very respectable young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business. Can be highly recommended from her last place, and produce the best of City recommendation. Can be seen for one week at No. 83 West 33d-st., rear building, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND PARLOR-MAID.—A situation wanted, by a neat tidy girl, who seldom changes her employer, as waitress and parlor-maid; will take charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; or as chambermaid and do fine washing and ironing; wages, $6 to $7; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

FREE OF CHARGE! FREE OF CHARGE!—Servants, with first-class references, in every capacity, and at moderate wages, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is most respectfully solicited. J. E. WEIR.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women—German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready for capable servants.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk in some store, by a young man 18 years old; not particular in what kind of business; willing and not afraid of work, and will make himself generally useful. Can give excellent references. Address E. N., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 294 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Morris R. Jesup, John Kennedy and Gilbert A. Smith against Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Have Removed to their New Building,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
B. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—SPECIfications for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1862, may be obtained, and all information furnished, on application to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st. Proposals received until 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 2, next.
S. DRAPER, President.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, for a plot of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, A $10,000 HIGH-stoop house, for $8,000—terms $2,000 down—known as No. 128 East 48th-st.; near 3d-av.; walnut stairs throughout, new style mahogany blinds, and plate glass windows, large sheets, the entire front. See the house this day. Address A. DAVIS, No. 201 50th-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS, AT ELIZABETHPORT, New-Jersey, well located, in an improving neighborhood; would exchange for improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Andress X. Y., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 23 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Malden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 308 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.
MORTGAGE SALE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables etageres, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcase, oiled walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, paillasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, lounges, sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat-racks, hall chairs, china, glassware, &c. Most of the above has been in use only since May last, and is almost new. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.
G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway—An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists. Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At Nos. 111 and 113 BLEECKER-ST.
THIS DAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, all the furniture contained in the above houses, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled chamber suites, basement and dining-room furniture, extension dining table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets throughout the house, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The attention of dealers is especially requested to this sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
At 10½ o'clock,
BY
ALEXIS, BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
Including a large assortment of
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots,
superior quality, adapted to
the best retail trade
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS. FURS. FURS.
JOHN LLOYD will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 194 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale furrier, consisting of Mink Sets, White Ermine, Stone Marten, French Sable. Also, a large lot of Neuter and Beaver Collars, together with a large lot of Sleigh Robes, such as White Bear, Buffaloes, &c., &c.
Sale positive, rain or shine. The sale will be continued from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF CHRONOMETERS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the auctioneer's Room, No. 11 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, the following valuable chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney of the Receiver, viz: 11 chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, Jas. Barnett, Johnson Mayett, &c. Also, one fusee cutting machine; one box with cutting machine.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a very large and varied stock of first-class parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, en suite and in separate pieces, rosewood secretaries, etageres, wardrobes, armoire à glace, buffets, extension tables, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, &c. Catalogues at sale, and sale positive for cash.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, comprising the works of Van Severendonck, Dellassard, The. Frere, Baron, Nanteint, Diaz, Lemnans, J. Rossum, Verpas, A. Van Beest, Achilz, J. A. Hekking, W. M. Brown, R. S. Gifford, Rondel, Manzoni, Van Willis and others. The above are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 26, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 82 John-st., the stock of the Union Porcelain Company, consisting in part of plain and decorated door-knobs, escutcheons, bell-pulls, drawer and shutter knobs, plumbers' basins, dishes, coffee and tea cups and saucers, spittoons, tumblers, mugs, wheel casters, &c.; also, a lot of pig lead. Catalogues three days previous to sale. Sale without reserve.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
FLOUR AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock, in front of the store No. 109 Wall-st.:
Extra Western State flour, 1,000 barrels; double extra Western State flour of the celebrated "Lilly of the Valley;" "Ellsworth Mills," Edward Pyke, and other favorite brands very slightly damaged on the canal by fresh water.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, mahogany and other chairs, wardrobes, chandeliers, gas fixtures, hair and other mattresses, feather-beds, blankets, sheets, Brussels, 3-ply and other carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, hatracks, wardrobes, washstands, bookstands; pier, mantel and other glasses, kitchen furniture, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City insurance and bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, Nov. 25.

THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, will be continued THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at his late residence, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. Should the weather prove stormy, the sale will take place the first fair day. Cars (Harlem Railroad) leave 4th-av. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. E. HATCH, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 375 9th-av.
AUCTION SALE.—ON FRIDAY, NOV. 22, AT 1 o'clock P. M., at Nos. 278 and 280 West 45th-st., near 9th-av., complete outfit for a contractor, horses, carts, harness, tools, &c., with one of the best derricks in use. Rare opportunity for those in want as above. Sale positive to close business.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Levcrett & Co, No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at No. 114 Broadway, at 10½ o'clock, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladiolis, Crocus, &c. N. B.—French imported, and warranted true to name.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, repainted and papered throughout, with new mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures and oil-cloths. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 12, or of J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av; also, houses in West 44th and 48th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 192 Spring-st., consisting of six rooms, water, waste pipe, gas, &c. Very convenient apartments. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR UNion-square, 17th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 29th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs., thoroughly furnished; rent $80 a month.

TO LET—IN THE STUDIO BUILDING, NO. 15 10th-st., a desirable office for a physician, with bedroom attached. Apply to the Janitor, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

SMALL HOUSE, PARTLY FURNISHED, wanted, in a genteel neighborhood; must have carpets, gas-fixtures, &c., and rent moderate. Address J. B., No. 21 West 30th-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Size of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Painful Labor or Hard Labor	1 00
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Return, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—NOVEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Nov. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 3:15 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 19, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 7 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 20, 8 A. M.
Friday, Nov. 22, 9 A. M.	Thurs'y, Nov. 21, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 11½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Th'y, Nov. 28, Than'g, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch 5 minutes before High land Light.
To and from Estontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ELLES, STARR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ABBY C. ELLES,
Per J. B. Bullock, Attorney.
DANIEL L. STARR,
WILLIAM WATERS.
Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of WASHBURN & LE HURAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. N. WASHBURN,
GEO. H. LE HURAY.
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Nov. 20, 1861.
GEO. H. LE HURAY will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 44 Exchange-place, on his own account. GEO. H. LE HURAY.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of ABBOTT & LADUE have this day dissolved their partnership, by the terms of dissolution. Timothy B. Abbott is to settle up the debts, and will sign the firm name in liquidation. TIMOTHY B. ABBOTT,
NATHAN W. LADUE.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1861.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Basement Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., for the purpose of organizing an Association for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, and explaining the necessity of a vegetarian diet. A free collation will be provided. Dr. R. T. Trall, Rev. E. F. Dewey and others will address the meeting. Those endeavoring to live in entire obedience to God are especially invited to attend.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MECHANICS' Lodge No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are hereby requested to meet at their rooms, corner of Avenue C and 3d-st., on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES CAMPBELL. Sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order of J. M. REYBERT, N. G.
J. FROST, Secretary.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE, No. 203, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodgeroom, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES L. HILL. By order,
J. ANDERSON, M.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON & Co., 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE GULF.

The Condition and Defences of New-Orleans.

Measures Taken by the Rebels for Repelling an Attack.

AN EXPOSE OF ITS WEAK POINTS.

An Engagement Between the Gunboat Massachusetts and the Rebel Steamer Florida.

The Importance of Ship Island to the Government.

U. S. STEAMER R. R. CUYLER, }
SHIP ISLAND, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861. }

The [illegible]my missive of the 29th ultimo, items of [illegible] have been communicated to me, of which, as opportunity will present itself by the departure of [illegible] United States transport *Rhode Island*, to-morrow, I am to apprise you.

There are at present in the city of New-Orleans 5,000 soldiers, all very well armed, but poorly fed. An order, recently issued, compels every man that is physically able to bear arms, to belong to some military organization—and recruits, within the ages of fifteen to seventy years, are received at the various recruiting offices there. The streets are filled with straggling soldiers—and hurry, preparation and confusion seem to be the order of the day. Many tents are to be seen, and recruiting posters are on every corner. Strong intrenchments, encircling the city, are being made, and between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, several cannon, of the heaviest calibre, obtained recently from England, are located at various points. The weakest positions of the city are strongly guarded by rifled cannon, and it is the one common boast of the rebels that they deem their city perfectly impregnable, and that they can annihilate any "mixed Yankee" force that ever dares to attempt its capture. Much excitement abounds, especially at those periods when their newspapers issue extras, having the particulars of some Confederate victory.

The source from which I have derived the information that I am now giving you, discloses the weak points of New-Orleans, and thinks they should be given publicity. I am not aware of the same facts having been mentioned before in the journals North, and so proceed to give them to you. I consider them of exceeding great interest, and they should demand the attention of the authorities at Washington.

New-Orleans has no fortifications or defences in the bar, and the swamps back of it are impassable, excepting by the shell road and the railroads. Vessels of all character, drawing not over 11 feet of water, can ascend Lake Ponchartrain to within six miles of the city. Ten thousand resolute, determined men could start from the deep waters of Lake Borgne and reach, yes, *reach*, the landing at the city in fifteen hours. There is not an armed vessel of any impotrance upon the lake, and the land for more than twenty-five miles around is a low swamp, easily and effectually swept by the guns of a decent fleet. I am also assured that there could be but one point of opposition upon this route, and that is the fort at the main passage between the two lakes, Borgne and Ponchartrain. It is, however, sadly out of repair, and mounts but ten or twelve small guns, and is garrisoned with but two companies of militiamen from Mississippi. If the National Government could once obtain possession of New-Orleans, they could hold it against the combined power of the rebels; they could, without the least trouble, reduce the forts on the Mississippi River, and effectually hold in check many of the States in rebellion. The common point touched upon by the citizens as to the results of the war, is the fear of an attack upon their city by the way of Lake Ponchartrain, and they themselves have said it could be successfully made, and the place reduced. I trust this hint will be seen by those in power and acted upon. I deem my authority perfectly reliable, and there can be no mistake in relation to the facts set down.

The United States gunboat *Massachusetts* experienced quite a sharp "set-to" on the 19th of last month. The correct particulars in this cyse are as follows: Whilst the *Massachusetts* was lying snugly at anchor in Mississippi Sound, a steamer was seen approaching her, and as soon as she came within range opened fire, letting go first a blank cartridge, and then, immediately after, a heavy shot across her bows. This was construed into a challenge to fight, and accepted by the *Massachusetts*. She at once got under way, and steamed toward her adversary, who sent, without a moment's intermission, shot from a rifle-cannon, which was situated amidships. The fifth shot from her struck the *Massachusetts* in her after-part, going through her side, tearing away wardrooms, and literally making splinters of several staterooms that happened to be in its way, but, very fortunately, no person was killed or injured by it in its erratic course. At this juncture the *Massachusetts* had obtained the range, and opened fire from her largest gun, and but very few shots had been fired when the rebel steamer, thinking it too hot weather about and up the Sound. It was afterward ascertained she was the propeller *Florida*, a very fine vessel, built in New-York in 1859, and formerly running between New-Orleans and Apalachicola. She was owned by the Apalachicola and New-Orleans Steamboat Company. Her hull was constructed by Mr. E. S. WHITLOCK, and her machinery was built by C. H. DELAMATER, of New-York City. Her correct dimensions I have been enabled to obtain, and they are herewith annexed: Her length on deck is 180 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; draft of water at load line, 10 feet; tunnage, 700 tons. She is built of thebest white oak and hacmetac, and square-fastened with copper and trenails in the best possible manner. Her floors are molded 12 inches, sided 14 inches, and are 26 inches apart from centres. Her frames are filled in solid under her engine; she has bunkers of wood, and is coppered. She is fitted with a vertical direct-acting engine, having one cylinder with a diameter of 36 inches. The length of stroke of piston is 3 feet 6 inches, and the diameter of her propeller is 10 feet 3 inches, cast iron being the material from which it is made. She is also supplied with one return flue boiler, located in the hold, and it does not use any blowers to her furnaces. She was built with one saloon on spar-deck, and four cargo ports forward on main deck. The *Florida* had just returned from Mobile, whither she had been to discharge a cargo of rifle cannon sent there from New-Orleans. By these particulars, correct as they are in every respect, you have an excellent idea of her size and of her ability to damage an enemy.

I have also been successful in compiling the dimensions of the *Massachusetts*, and deeming them of much interest in this connection, I give them to you as follows: Length on deck, 210 feet; breadth of beam at midship section, 34 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet; depth of hold to spar-deck, 25 feet; draft of water, with armament, &c.. 13 feet 6 inches; tonnage 1,150 tons. Her frame is of wrought-iron plates one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness, and fastened in the strongest possible manner with rivets three-quarters of an inch in diameter every 2½ inches. Her floors are molded 4½ inches, sided one-half of an inch, and are 18 inches apart from centres. She has five vertical keelsons, each 17 inches in depth. Her bunkers are of iron, and her water-ways, which are of white pine, are 24 by 14 inches. Her rig is that of a brigantine. She is fitted with vertical direct-acting engines, with one cylinder of 64 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of three feet eight inches. She has one tubular boiler, and her propeller is of cast iron. She was built in Boston in 1860, by Messrs. HARRISON, LORING & Co., and is a sister ship to the gunboat *South Carolina*, which has done such excellent service in blockading on the seaboard between Texas and the City of New-Orleans. Both the *South Carolina* and *Massachusetts* are excellent vessels, are manned by loyal crews, and they have energetic, courageous and efficient officers. They were originally intended for the route between Boston and Charleston, and were owned by the Boston and Southern Steamship Company, but upon the beginning of our troubles were sold to the Government.

Heavy batteries are being erected, it is reported around Pensacola, and there are there under Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, some 20,000 soldiers. Warrington, the place where the Navy-yard is situated, is the habitation of none but armed troops, every private family having left there some time since by order of Gen. BRAGG. Private property there has suffered to a very great extent, as a majority of the dwellings have been converted into barracks for the soldiers, and they, prosecuting the laudable business of consuming large quantities of whisky, seem to think, whilst under its effects, that houses are of little use, and, consequently, they go to work and tear and smash at random. [illegible]rs at Warrington, who, before these troubles broke out, thought themselves quite wealthy, will emerge from it penniless and homeless, victims of such work as reported above: It is nothing more nor less than a plan of systematic destruction, which is quite prevalent in this section.

In addition to the excessive prices, as existing in New-Orleans, given you in my last letter, I would append the following: Coffee, 60 cents per pound; bacon, 45 cents per pound; sugar, of the poorest quality, 23 cents per pound; salt pork, 40 cents; lard, 37 cents per pound. Clothing of all kinds is very scarce, and brings exorbitant prices: Common coats, $40 a piece; vests, $18 to $30 each; good black frockcoats bring $75; ladies' shoes are sold at $8 and $10 per pair; men's boots from $19 to $28 per pair, and all articles in like proportion. Dry goods especially have advanced tremendously, reaching, in some instances, seven and eight hundred per cent. advance. Corn bread is the principal article eaten, but fish are plenty and sell freely.

The small force on Ship Island are working like beavers in putting the fort in proper state for defence, and the other points around the island are receiving similar attention. It is a matter of the greatest surprise that some of the regiments that are loafing about the North are not immediately sent here, as our number is totally inadequate to repel a formidable force which might be sent against us at any moment. The rebel commander, at the period of his evacuation of this position, thought our men were coming down upon him in large numbers, and so, setting fire to all his buildings, he said good-bye, and embarked with his command to New-Orleans. The possession of the island to our Government is invaluable. A splendid dépôt or rendezvous for our blockading fleet may be constructed here.

The battering-ram, of which I gave you an excellent description in my last, got a shell into her from the United States sloop-of-war *Richmond*, in the late affair off Pass-à-l'Outre, which hurt her so badly she has been docked in New-Orleans.

The time allotted for my writing has nearly expired, but before I close I would take occasion to allude to what I intimated in a former communication—and at present universally known amongst us here—that very many men in New-Orleans and that vicinity are strong Union-loving persons, who have suffered every persecution that ever befel mortals, and have become so thoroughly sick and disgusted with the disastrous results that have attended the rebellion, and finding no loophole for their escape, or opportunity of aiding in its suppression, they were very desponding, and all hopes of better things had died within them. But a weird whisper from the North has recently reached them—never mind the source—and it has told them of its great and affluent country being aroused to such an extent, by love for our Constitution and our flag, that it has made them leap for gladness. They have heard of an enthusiasm that fills every street and by-way with hearts eager to take up arms in defence of the Union. They have heard of an awakening of a military spirit heretofore unprecedented in the annals of history. They have heard of populous streets and avenues in our ever-flowing cities being thronged with glittering bayonets marching to the battle-field. They have heard of the kindness shown to the wounded and sick that left their homes for their country's sake; and they hear, too, that our good old banner—the Stars and Stripes—meets the eye at every turn, as floating from housetop, from church spire, from hillside and mountain-top, and they thank God for such intelligence; and are they not right?

Gen. JEFF. DAVIS and his band of pirates can never more keep them in ignorance of the unanimity of Northern sentiment, much less influence their passions to the extent necessary to induce them to embark in this suicidal crusade against the National Government. That I am right in this, I leave to a period not very remote to prove, at which time I know I will be fully sustained as to the truthfulness of these statements.

MORE ABOUT THE FIGHT AT SANTA ROSA.

Lieut. EVARTS, of WILSON'S regiment of Zouaves, has returned to New-York from Fort Pickens, and brings a few more such interesting details about the fight at Santa Rosa Island as can only be derived from the experience of an eye-witness and participant. He puts down the number of the attacking force at 1,800 men, with 1,000 more in reserve, and asserts that the whole effective force of the Zouaves was 203, part of the regiment doing garrison duty at Tortugas and Key West, and a considerable proportion of those remaining on the island being in hospital. The attack of the rebels was a complete surprise, the Zouaves receiving their first warning from the discharge of rebel musketry in their very midst. They retreated on the sudden shock of alarm, but most of them speedily rallied under command of Lieut.-Col. CREIGHTON, and charged their assailants, driving them back, and effectually frustrating their prearranged designs. It was after the Zouaves had done this much that the regulars arrived from Fort Pickens, and completed the total defeat of the enemy.

The battle-cries of the enemy as they rushed upon the sleeping Zouaves were more forcible and profane than polite or chivalrous. "Death to BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves!" was about the mildest form of sanguinary execration in which they indulged. There is evidently a special grudge felt down South against this regiment. Amongst other incidents of the fight an officer of the Zouaves thinking the colors might be in danger, snatched them out of the Colonel's tent and endeavored to escape with them, only, however, to dash in amongst a crowd of the foe who fired at him hotly. Lieut. HAGGERTY, who was invalided, and at the same time under arrest, jumped from his bed and rushed into the thickest of the fray. Sergeant NEWTON was taken prisoner by five of the rebels; but presently finding himself near a party of his own men he turned the tables on his captors and safely brought them in.

Gen. ANDERSON, commanding the rebels, was known to have been wounded in the shoulder and arm. A rebel Lieutenant was discovered after the fight, severely shot in the throat—with a whisky bottle—and so dead drunk that he had been unable to join the flight of his comrades. The canteens of a regiment called the McDuffie Rifles, (a South Carolina corps,) were found to be filled with camphene instead of water. This was not, though supposed to be, the ardent beverage in use among those gallant warriors; they brought it with them to aid the conflagration they intended to make of the Zouaves' tents. The McDuffies were neatly armed with bowie-knives, about eighteen inches long, with revolvers and sword-bayonets, and carried spikes for disabling such guns as they might be able to get at. They seemed to have had an idea that they would somehow find their way into Fort Pickens itself. There were eleven Zouaves killed and sixteen taken prisoners. Lieut. EVARTS says in the last reported attack on the island, not more than a hundred rebels landed, and they were speedily sent to the right about by a shot or two from the *Colorado*.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The new steam sloop-of-war *Oneida* was successfully launched from the ship house at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning at 10½ o'clock. The usual restrictions upon the entrance of visitors to the yard were suspended for the day, the orders to the chief vigilant, Mr. WAUGH, being to admit all "sober and respectable looking people," and the launch was witnessed by about two thousand spectators. There was not the slightest hitch in the proceedings. The vessel glided into the water with the greatest ease, not carrying away even so much as a wedge. She went out into the stream as far as the buoy, and then was towed back to the yard, and was floated into the dry dock. The dimensions of the *Oneida* are: Length over all, 228 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; draft of water when loaded, 13 feet; tonnage, 1,020 tons register. Her armament will consist of two 11-inch guns, four 32-pounders broadside, and one Parrott gun. Her machinery, which she will receive at the yard, is manufactured by JAMES MURPHY & Co. She will be propelled by a patent fixed screw, made of bell metal. The *Oneida* was put on the stocks in July last, and is nearly of the same model as the *Iroquois*, which is one of the fastest steamers in the United States Navy.

The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at the yard yesterday, and will take the berth of the *Bienville* as soon as the latter sails. The *Bienville* had to take in an extra quantity of stores, and, therefore, did not sail yesterday, as we announced. She is to sail, however, before noon to-day.

The storeship *Nightingale*, having discharged her cargo at the Atlantic Basin, arrived at the yard, and will be filled up with stores.

The *Henry Andrews* has hauled out to the buoy, and will anchor off the battery to-day to receive her powder. Master's Mate W. H. MCKAYE has been detached from the *Henry Andrews*, and assigned to a sailing vessel.

The laborers employed in coaling the steamers in the yard had to work the whole of Tuesday night.

The following figures show the amount of Commissary stores which will be consumed in one month by the United States Army, when brought up to the standard authorized by Congress, viz.: 500,000 men. It will be seen that the labors of the Commissary Department are anything but trivial, and that the cost of feeding an army is a somewhat serious item:

11,250,000 pounds of pork, or 18,750,000 pounds of fresh beef.
105,380 barrels of flour.
37,500 bushels of beans, or 1,500,000 pounds of rice.
1,500,000 pounds of coffee.
2,250,000 pounds of sugar.
150,000 gallons of vinegar.
225,000 pounds of candles.
600,000 pounds of soap.
9,384 bushels of salt.
6,600,000 pounds of potatoes.

Letters from Fort Taylor, Fla., represent the soldiers there as being in good health, and as having plenty to eat and drink and nothing to do.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Interesting Extracts from Southern Journals.

Distress About the High Price of Provisions.

We have received copies of the *Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, [Geo., to the 9th of November. They contain no news of special interest or importance, but some of their comments on public affairs throw light on the condition of things in the Southern Confederacy. We give some of the most interesting of these extracts below:

THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS—SPECULATION AND EXTORTION.

From the Confederacy, Nov. 9.

Some time ago we published an extract from the Message of the Governor of Tennessee, upon the extortions which have of late been introduced by those who have at heart their own interests more than the good of their fellow-mortals and of the country.

A few days ago, Mr. JONES presented to the Tennessee Legislature the proceedings of a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Nashville, in regard to the extortions now practiced, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Tennessee be requested to pass some law that will prevent the ruinous prices now sought to be placed upon the staples of life, even if it shall be necessary to place the same in the hands of the military authorities.

Resolved, That we recommend that by law a tax be levied upon every gallon of spirituous liquors distilled from wheat, corn or potatoes, that shall be sufficient to prohibit the same during the present war and blockade—the proceeds thereof to be applied to the support of families with us of our soldiers on the tented field.

We approve these resolutions, and hope *our* Legislature, at its present session, will devise some wise and equitable plan to put a stop to the evil. There is a wrong-doing upon this subject that ought to be reached in some way, and regulated by law.

On the same day, in the Tennessee Legislature, Mr. CARUTHERS, from the Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred that portion of the Governor's Message, reported two bills on the subject of frauds, speculations and monopolies. One was "A bill to suppress buying and selling on false pretences," and the other was, "A bill to suppress monopolies." These bills have fines and imprisonment in county jails and penitentiaries, as the penalties for various grades of offences under these acts.

The Governor of Alabama recently issued a proclamation condemning the practice which is doing so much mischief, in which he instructed the agents of the State to purchase nothing from men so engaged; and in his recent Message to the Legislature he says: "Complaints have been made to me from many portions of the State, that there were persons engaged in purchasing articles indispensable to the support of the army and of our poor people, for the purpose and with the intent of extorting extravagant prices from those who might be compelled to purchase these articles. Upon this information I issued a proclamation denouncing such conduct as unpatriotic and wicked, and instructed the Quartermasters and other agents of the State to purchase nothing from such persons. Merchants and tradesmen, in common with persons engaged in every legitimate pursuit, are entitled to the fostering care of the Government; but when so forgetful of social duty and regardless of the interest of their country, as to monopolize the trade in those commodities most necessary for the comfort and subsistence of our soldiers and citizens, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, as the public guardians, to adopt such measures as will prevent, as far as possible, the State and people from becoming the prey of such harpies."

The Mayor of Augusta, Ga., has lately issued a proclamation on this subject, and public meetings have been held in Macon, Savannah, and elsewhere, to inaugurate some movement to suppress the unjust and unpatriotic speculations in the prime necessaries of life—the greatest wants of the soldier who is now fighting for the liberty which these men so abuse, and the wants of their poor families, who have already suffered much, and will suffer more unless a stop is put to it by the strong arm of the law.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, in his late Message, has also recommended the Legislature to take this matter in hand, to regulate it so as to cure the evil and do justice to all. The Governors of Mississippi and Louisiana have also. These are some of the indications of public opinion.

We will now clearly define our own position on this subject. In *ordinary* times every man should be allowed to buy and sell any article of merchandise, or any farm productions, for just such prices as he can or will. But the times now upon us are *extraordinary*, and impose upon *all* such obligations of patriotism and duty to their fellow-citizens, as do not exist in times of peace and prosperity, and there should be some way of enforcing a compliance with these obligations and duties to the extent of their existence, and no further.

For instance, our fellow-citizens have left their homes and our families to fight our battles for us. They must be clothed, and *they have to buy their own clothing*. It is notorious that a few men have bought up all the material that could be had, out of which their clothing could be made, and have asked the most exorbitant prices for it. The Government must feed them, and their families at home must be fed; but men with a speculative turn of mind have bought up largely the bacon and salt of the country—articles of prime necessity—which the soldier who fights, bleeds, and dies for his country, and the poor wife and children he leaves behind him, must have or perish—and have demanded exorbitant prices for them. It is wrong and unpatriotic, and men should not do it; and our Legislature should not allow it to be done.

Before this war commenced, bacon could be bought for 10 and 12½ cts. per pound. It is now selling at 30 cts. Nothing has transpired to increase the cost of *making* it, and its transportation costs no more. And our Government should have it to feed the soldiers; and their poor families at home should have it at a more reasonable rate; and those engaged in the sale of it should have that much *patriotism* in them. If they have it not, the law should furnish them with it.

Country jeans could be had for 50 cents per yard before the war; now it is from $1 25 to $1 50. The labor of making it, and the material out of which it is made, costs no more now than then; and the soldier should have it to clothe him while he fights for us, at more reasonable rates. Patriotism demands this much at the hands of those who deal in such articles. It may be difficult to frame a law to meet the exigencies of this case; but the necessity is great, and we are in favor of the Legislature making the attempt.

Coffee is selling at 50 to 60 cents per pound; but we say let it sell for whatever people are willing to give for it. It is not an article of prime necessity. It is a luxury; and let those who indulge in it get it as cheap as they can. Fine dress goods are luxuries, not necessities; let those who wear them pay what dealers see fit to ask. We would make no restrictions on any such articles as these. But during the war, when our national existence, our greatest interests and personal honor are at stake, we would put a check upon the disposition to speculate upon such articles as the Government and the soldier *must* have, or perish.

And now, in conclusion, we deprecate the spirit manifested by some in relation to this matter. Our neighbor, the *Intelligencer*, a few days ago, indulged in what we consider intemperate strictures, which, if heeded, would *excite the people to deeds worse than those complained of*. Such subjects should not be dealt rashly with, and the rights and equity of dealers should *not be run over rough shod by a mob, or an enraged populace, so long as anything else will avail*. We are in favor of abiding by law, and recognizing every man's legal rights as long as they exist. These times, however, have imposed upon us obligations towards each other, and towards the Confederate Government, which our present laws do not exact. We are in favor of having the authorities take this matter in hand, and deal with it so as to respect the rights of dealers, while justice is secured to those who are needy. There is a line of demarkation—a golden mean—that should be carefully observed in this matter.

From the South Carolinian.

MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL.

We are pleased to learn that our Ministers have arrived safely where they are not in danger of being disturbed by LINCOLN'S swift steamer. Our next news of them will be that they are safe in England and France, officially engaged.

[The "next news of" these arch-traitors was that they were "safe" in Fortress Monroe. It is impossible to predict, in all cases, what will be the next news.—ED. TIMES.]

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia convened on the 6th inst. JOHN BILLUPS, of Cobb County, was elected Speaker of the Senate, and WARREN AIKEN, of Cass County, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Ben. Hill, Iverson, Howell Cobb, Toombs, James Jackson, Wood and Bethune, are spoken of for rebel Senators.

The Governor's Message (says the *Confederacy*,) occupies thirty-two pages in pamphlet, and is certainly the *longest* Message we ever know a Governor to perpetrate.

CANARD ABOUT MAGOFFIN.

The Columbus (Ky.) *News* says Gov. MAGOFFIN has escaped from Frankfort, where he was detained under duress of the Lincolnites, and was on his way to Russellville, where he would convene the Legislature of the State.

[The Southern papers continually teem with such canards, keeping the people ignorant of "the situation."—ED.]

HURRAH FOR BEAUREGARD.

From the Confederacy, 9th.

GEN. BEAUREGARD is a genuine patriot. How different from those who resign because everything does not please them. His heart is as big as his country's wants, and he nobly looks to meeting the demands of patriotism, and not to his own glory or preferment. All honor forever to his name, and to any man possessed of such a noble and unselfish nature. What next will the up-o or three journals do that have been trying to get up a difference between him and President DAVIS, and to force him to resign? Wonder if they will feel encouraged?

THE CONFEDERATE FORM OF PRAYER.

The following is the form of prayer read in all the various churches and denominations throughout the Confederate States on the Fast Day, Nov. 15. In the Jewish Synagogues the name of Christ was omitted:

"Almighty God, the sovereign disposer of events, it hath pleased Thee to protect and defend the Confederate States hitherto in their conflict with their enemies, and be unto them a shield.

With grateful thanks we recognize Thy Hand and acekowledge that not unto us, but unto Thee, belongeth the victory; and in humble dependence upon Thy Almighty strength, and trusting in the justness of our cause, we appeal to Thee that it may please Thee to set at naught the efforts of all our enemies and put them to confusion and shame.

O, Almighty God, we pray Thee that it may please Thee to grant us Thy blessing upon our arms, and give us victory over all our enemies, wherever they may be.

Preserve our homes and altars from pollution and secure to us the restoration of peace and prosperity; all of which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Blessed Lord and Saviour, to whom, with Thee, the Father and the Holy Spirit, we will give all the praise and glory in time and throughout all eternity. Amen and Amen.

THE KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

A letter in the Bowling-Green-Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, from a Kentuckian in the army of the Potomac, says the First Kentucky Regiment numbers between five and six hundred men. The letter contains the following gossip in reference to the First Kentucky Regiment: "Lieut.-Col. TOM. TAYLOR, of Frankfort, has been promoted to colonel, and Major WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, of Louisville, to lieutenant-colonel. Capt. FITZHUGH, Lieut. FRANK COWAN, and several other officers, have resigned and gone home. Capt. WM. ROWAN, of the "Bustard Guards," is sick at Richmond. BENNETT BURNAM, of Bowling Green, died of typhoid fever some ten days since. Lieut. TODD, of New-Orleans, a native of Lexington, Ky., and brother of Mrs. LINCOLN, is Commissary to the regiment, with the rank of Captain. The boys are all anxious to return home, and insist in holding President DAVIS to his promise: that when Kentucky became involved in war, they should return home and aid their comrades in defending their own firesides. Our regiment is the Seventh Brigade, commanded by GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, son of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, and brother of THOS. L. CRITTENDEN. Col. GILES M. HILLYER, editor of the Natchez (Miss.) *Courier*, an old and tried friend of the Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN'S, has been appointed Brigade Commissary by Gen. CRITTENDEN, and approved of by the President."

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The extra session of the Legislature of South Carolina, after sitting three days, adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst., after choosing Presidential Electors, and ordering the banks to loan the State $300,000. The names of the Presidential Electors are: Henry C. Young, Wm. H. Trescott, Robert F. W. Allston, John S. Palmer, J. Duncan Allen, John C. Hope, T. Edwin Ware and Franklin I. Moses.

LYNCH LAW.

The Fayetteville (Tenn.) *Observer* gives the following account of the end of an outlaw:

"JOSEPH C. TAYLOR was hung by a portion of the people of this county, near Boon's Hill, on last Saturday, for killing Second Lieut. J. C. DAVIDSON, at Lynchburgh, Va., on Saturday, the 18th of May last. TAYLOR was arraigned for trial at Lynchburgh, and because of the absence of witnesses, who belonged to the army, we are told, the case was dismissed. He returned to this county on Monday of last week, and having threatened the lives of several citizens, was arrested on Friday night, and executed, as we have stated."

Our Prisoners in Richmond.

LETTER FROM A LIEUTENANT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through the columns of your universal journal, to lay before the public the inclosed letter from Lieut. JAMES GANNON, Sixty-ninth Regiment, (my brother,) now a prisoner in Richmond. I am in no way desirous of having my humble name brought into notice. Nor would I even now, notwithstanding the personal interest I have in the fate of the prisoner, but that I consider it a debt owed by society to the brave but unfortunate men generally, to express in some way their sympathy for the very wretched and deplorable condition in which they are placed. The letter will speak for itself:

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

DEAR BROTHER: I seize the present opportunity to state for your satisfaction, that I am in the enjoyment of excellent health, fervently hoping the receipt of this hurried letter shall find mother and all the members of the family in the same. It grieved me very much this evening to see all my brother officers receive letters from their friends; and I, who was so very anxious to hear from you, receiving none, made me very lonely and dispirited indeed. I fear the letters I have sent you have not been received; however, that cannot be helped now; I hope you will at least get this one. I have nothing of any importance to communicate, (the dull and dreary routine of a captive's life needs be a somewhat dismal tale,) only that our poor but gallant Colonel is in a pretty bad fix. On last Sunday evening, Gen. WISE, with some three or four of his Staff, came into our quarters, and announced to us, "that as one of the Confederate privateers (SMITH) was now under sentence of death in Philadelphia, that one of the highest rank of the prisoners in the Confederate prisons should be drawn for by lot, and should be treated in every respect as a convicted felon; and, finally, that if SMITH should be hanged in Philadelphia, so should he be hanged also whose lot might be cast as an equivalent." Ballots being put into a can, and Col. ALFRED ELY being called upon to draw, took the one with Lieut.-Col.'s name inscribed on it, so that if SMITH be hanged so shall our dear Colonel meet a similar fate; the remaining five Colonels, three Majors and three Captains to be held as hostages for the crew of the privateer *Savannah*, now in New-York, and should any of them be hanged, so shall the fearful retaliation be exacted at the expense of the lives of the hostages referred to. Their names are as follows: Col. Corcoran, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Col. WILCOX, First Michigan Regiment; Col. Coggswell, Tammany Regiment; Col. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts; Col. Woodruff, Eighteenth Kentucky; Col. Wood, Fourteenth, of Brooklyn; Lieut.-Col. Niff, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut.-Col. Penva, ——; Major Potter, Thirty-eighth; Scott Life Guard; Maj. Revare, Twentieth Massachusetts; Capts. Boorman and Rockwood, Fifteenth Massachusetts. And if they hang any more lots will be drawn in the next highest rank; so that, in my opinion, Colonels, Majors, Captains and all must be field at a very cheap rate, if they are worth no more than sailors of the South, but if those I have mentioned, and many others now prisoners in Southern dungeons, had fled from their colors and their comrades, there would not have been so many to pay for the sailors. It is now high time that something should be done by our Government for some of those poor creatures now in prison. The eventful day on which we struggled against fearful odds being very hot, a great many of our men threw off their coats on going into battle, and have been unable to replace them since. Many of our regiment are shirtless, shoeless, hatless and capless; in fact, they are bereft of every artificial comfort, and would inevitably sink under the weight of their woe were it not for their honor and unflinching devotion to the Union. It makes captivity doubly bitter, when one of these poor fellows come to you and ask if you can do anything for them? The reply is, of course, what can I do for you—I have neither money or clothes for myself. For my own part, I gave the only extra shirt, drawers and stockings I had to those whom I considered most in need. The Colonel bought about forty dollars' worth of shirts, &c., but the men who came lately from hospital were most in need, and consequently received them. I had to give my blanket to one to-day, and am now just as badly off as any other; so that if Government does not take some measure to alleviate our condition, the balance of us will die from cold and exhaustion. If this treatment was carried on in any other country, the New-York papers would be teeming with vengeance, and uttering maledictions on the heads of those who, through negligence or otherwise, would allow men to remain in this pitiable condition. I say this, not under the excitement of the moment, nor because of my own unpleasant position, but as I can attest to the truth of the facts I have narrated, I think the public should know it, and I am sure that if the friends of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were fully aware of our circumstances here, they would leave no stone unturned to at least remedy or ameliorate, as far as lay within the bounds of their power, the sufferings to which we are subjected.

It would seem to me that some means might be devised whereby we could at least receive either clothes or money from such of our friends as have the means and the wish to forward them. I endeavor to adapt myself as best I can to the circumstances surrounding me. Of course the thought of home, with its humble but cheerful influence, sometimes occupies my mind, yet I live in hope for better days to come; and now, dear JOHN, I hope you will use your influence and solicit your friends also to effect an exchange of prisoners, or in some other way to strive to do something in behalf of my poor, naked, and suffering fellow-soldiers in misfortune.

Hoping for brighter and happier times, both social and political, I am, &c., your affectionate brother,

JAMES GANNON,
Lieutenant Co. H, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

I have placed this letter before your readers with the confident hope that some means will be resorted to, notwithstanding the inflexible purpose of the Government not to recognize the enemy as belligerents. I am sure something can be done if a sympathizing public take the matter in hand, and go so far at least as to relieve temporarily our brave but unfortunate soldiers now languishing in prison.

Hoping to enlist your talented sympathy in the matter, I am, &c., your obedient servant,

JOHN GANNON,
No. 114 East Sixteenth-street.

Slidell and Mason's Arrest—Prosecution of the English Captain by His own Countrymen.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The law of this case, as defined by the most eminent jurists, has already been thoroughly ventilated by the New-York *Press*, and the *Persia* has carried out the interpretation of it here, with an intimation that it is proposed to raise an English Subscription Fund, in sums of $100 each, for meeting the cost of prosecuting the Captain of the *Trent* to a conviction in the English Law Courts, in the event of delay by the Queen's Attorney-General to hold him amenable, by order of Her Majesty's Government, or in case the owners of the vessel—whose property was permitted by him to be subject to confiscation—should decline to prosecute him.

It is considered that the case for prosecution will rest on an indictment for aiding and abetting the enemies of a friendly Power, and for conspiring with them for the avowed object of injuring that Power, and of involving the Queen's Government and the country in all the consequences a war with it; also, *for acting in contempt of the Queen's proclamation, and in defiance of the admonition of the Queen's consul*, and for imperiling the property of the owners of the mail steamer by subjecting it to confiscation, from which it was saved only through the generous forbearance of Capt. WILKES. In case of conviction by an English jury, which is deemed to be certain upon the evidence that will be produced, the verdict will doubtless be followed by an exemplary sentence to suffer two years' imprisonment, and to pay a heavy fine, by way of warning to others, to pay more respect in future to the Queen's proclamation.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Fourteenth Regiment.

ADDRESS IN BROOKLYN BY THE CHAPLAIN.

Plymouth Church was crowded on Tuesday evening with people eager to hear Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment N. Y. S. M., and a liberal collection was taken up to furnish some necessary articles for the comfort of the men. Mr. INSKIP glanced at the career of the regiment from the time it left Brooklyn in May last, up to the present—at the advance post in Virginia. He claimed, what no one ever doubted, that the regiment had done its whole duty, and the audience might rest assured they would remain in the field until the close of the war. The statements made were for the most part interesting, and gave those present a better idea of camp life than they had before entertained. The Fourteenth, with their military duties, mingle the following exercises: Sunday morning and evening, preaching in "Fowler Chapel"—a tent; and in the afternoon a prayer meeting is held at the same place. The church is under the management of twenty trustees—composed of men of all professions, and no profession of faith, and the arrangement is such that everything works harmoniously, and a great deal of good has already been accomplished, partially through this means, and we presume also from the fact that Mr. INSKIP, when the regiment first went into the field, took upon himself the arduous duty of doing all the necessary swearing that was to be done. On Monday evening a temperance meeting is held in the tent. The society now numbers about 160, including about 20 who, when they entered the regiment, were drunkards. Tuesday evening a literary and debating society meets at the same place. Wednesday and Thursday evenings prayer-meetings are held. Friday evening a concert is given, and on Saturday evening the "Chaplain's Levee" is held, when there is singing, instrumental music, declamation, and the affair winds up with a smoke—the only occasion on which smoking is allowed in the tent. An admission fee of one stick of wood for the chaplain is sometimes charged for admission to this entertainment. As may well be imagined, the men of the regiment are pretty much all of the time occupied between drill, singing, praying and speaking, and accordingly in good spirits. The men, however, are sadly in need of many little comforts which they cannot obtain for themselves, such as flannels, stockings, mittens, &c.; and to urge the furnishing of them is the special mission of Mr. INSKIP at this time. Contributions can be sent to WM. M. BURNET, No. 19 Henry-street, and they will be forwarded immediately.

Chaplain INSKIP will leave for Washington on Tuesday next. On Monday next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 9 o'clock P. M., Mr. and Mrs. INSKIP will be at the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, to receive letters, packages, and any words the friends of the regiment desire to have forwarded direct.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Board of Foremen of the Western District Fire Department, have placed the following named candidates for Assistant Engineers, in the field: Patrick Lahey, Engine Company No. 1; Robert Barr, No. 3; Charles Wetherell, No. 4; P. Fitzpatrick, No. 5; H. Taylor, No. 6; H. J. Whitney, No. 9; Wm. McMillon, No. 11; W. Jullien, No. 12; A. Gilchrist, No. 16; Charles Silken, Hose No. 11, and the following Assistant Engineers have been nominated: Wm. Vanderveer, D. Simpson, George Ward and Wm. McLaughlin. The election takes place on the second Tuesday in December.

THE BROOKLYN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This most excellent charity holds its annual Fair and Donation Visit on Thursday and Friday of this week, and needs for its hundred fatherless children the aid of the charitable. The money spent in caring for the orphan is saved to society a hundred fold. We commend it to the sympathy and assistance of the public.

NEW RIFLE FACTORY.—Ground was broken yesterday at the corner of Hewes-street and Kent-avenue, for the erection of a monster factory for the manufacture of D. MOORE'S patent rifles and revolvers. The building is to be four stories high and 25 feet wide by 200 feet long, and by contract ss to be completed within thirty days.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 185, 186, 187, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 207, 208, 209. CITY COURT.—Nos. 7, (prefetred,) 74, 43, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99½, 100, 101, 102, 68, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 20.—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. F. Masters, Otsego County, N. Y.